INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XX NO. 295 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

ALLAHABAD PROPOSALS UNDER SEARCHLIGHT

LUCKNOW MUSLIM CONFERENCE SUB-COMMITTEE ACCEPTS BENGAL PROPOSAL

Suggestion About Weightage Considered Vague

SUB-COMMITTEE UNABLE TO CONCLUDE WORK ON SUNDAY: UNITY CONFERENCE DELAYED BY A DAY

(From Our Staff Corrsepondent).

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11.

The Subjects Committee of the All-Parties Muslim Conference sat till 9-30 p.m. last night and devoted four hours to the consideration of the Allahabad proposals.

It is understood that the Committee has so far considered three of these proposals, namely those relating to the safeguards, regarding the religion, culture and personal law, another regarding the army and judiciary and the third about the Cabinets.

The All-Parties' Muslim Conference, which was expected to conclude its work to-day, could not do so, as the Subjects Committee Conference has not yet been able to place draft resolution before the Conference, and the open session which was postponed till this evening could not take place.

Consequently, Dr. Sayed Mahmood has wired to Pandit Malaviyaji expressing inability of Muslim members of the Unity Conference Sub-Committee to reach Allahabad in time to attend the Committee meeting on Monday, and requesting him to postpone that meeting for a day.

It is hoped that the Conference will be able to conclude its work positively by to-morrow evening, and the Muslim Delegates to the Unity Conference, will leave for Allahabad, to-morrow night.

CENTRAL CABINET MUST CONTAIN MUSLIM MINISTERS

In the first of the three proposals the Committee suggests deletion of Clause C which laid down that the Central Government would be entrusted with the supervision of rights of the minorities in different provinces. While discussing Clause D of the same proposal the Committee decided to press at the Unity Conference the Muslim demand regarding the appointment of Muslim Qazis for deciding matters relating to the marriage and divorce, etc.

ARMY & JUDICIARY.

While considering the third proposal which said that Army and Judiciary in India would be open to all communities and recruitment for both would be only by merit, the Committee accepted by majority the deletion of the word "judiciary." A plea forwarded for the change said to be conventions regarding the appointment of judges already exist and they should be continued.

The Committee suggested a slight change in the Fourth Allahabad proposal relating to the Cabinets, the original proposal said that in the Central Cabinet as far as possible, Muslims, Sikhs and other big minorities would be included by convention. The amendment accepted by the Sub-Committee suggests the removal of the words "as far as possible" from the present place putting them after the Mus-

CENTRAL CABINET.

effect of this change would that the Central Cabinet necessarily contain Muslim s. The Committee has suggested that the Cabiuld be jointly responsible. suggestion that the Musuld have one third repren in the Central Cabinet der discussion, when the ttee rose for lunch.

Committee is understood ve discussed the Punjab, ula partially and suggested eletion of the clause prog that in the case of any munity regarding any legislameasure or administrative ley of the Cabinet, the dispute be referred to the tribunal appointed by the Central Government. The Committee has instead, suggested that such a dispute should be referred to a supreme court whose decision in the matter would be final.

The Committee has yet to consider the proposals regarding the services, residuary powers, the central legislature, form of electorates, weightage in the Punjab, Bengal, Sindh, N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

The Subjects Committee of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, resumed sitting after lunch at 2, and continued till 8 in the night, breaking only for half an hour in the evening for tea. Discussion in the afternoon is reported to have centred round the question of Bengal and the Central Legislature, while in the evening, time was taken up by the question of weightage for Muslims in the minority Provinces and other questions.

BENGAL PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

tions. As regards Bengal, the Allahabad proposal is understood to have been accepted with the condition that it should be made clear that, even if it were not possible to secure any seats from the Europeans, 51 per cent. seats would be reserved for Muslims. Another change suggested by the Subjects Committee was the deletion of clauses 3 and 7, as they were contradictory to each other. Clause 3 said, all reservation seats and all special constituencies would cease automatically after 10 years; while clause 7 said, when the reservation of seats ceases there should be adult suffrage. The suggestion now made by the Subjects Committee is, that the reservation of 51 per cent. of seats for Muslims should continue till adult suffrage was introduced. In case the Central Legislature, the Committee has suggested substitution of the word "legislatures" instead of "legislature," implying thereby that Muslims should have the same representation in the Upper as well as the Lower Chamber of the Central Legislature.

WANTED CLARIFICATION.

The Committee is understood to have decided to demands clarification of the Allahabad proposal regarding weightage for Muslims, as it is considered the present proposal, as it was worded, was vague. Regarding Services, it is understood the Subjects Committee has suggested a minor change in clause 3, relating to the appointment of a Committee of seven to consider and recommend such a scheme as would give effect to the principles embodied in the earlier clauses of that proposal. The original proposal gave power to the Committee to co-opt more members, but the Subjects Committee has suggested limiting the number to seven, by deleting the words "with power to co-opt."

The Allahabad Committee also has accepted the proposal regarding the N.W.F. Province and Baluchistan with minor changes.

Questions which remain yet to be considered by the Subjects Committee are, the Allahabad proposals regarding Sind, residuary powers and the form of electorates which will be taken up when the Committee meets tomorrow morning at 8.

VICEROY OPENS NEW HOSPITAL AT RUTLAM

(VICEROY'S CAMP.)

RUTLAM, Dec. 11.

Opening the new hospital at Rutlam to-day H. E. the Viceroy said:

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen: Your Highness has happily reminded me of the previous occasions on which I have had the pleasure of meeting you during my life in this country. It is the recollection of those meetings that made me look forward with particular pleasure to this opportunity of renewing our personal friendship to-day. Let me tender to Your Highness on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself our warmest thanks for the more than generous manner in which you have welcomed us to your State.

TRIBUTE TO H. H.

I will only say how proud I am that during the many years your Highness has been guiding the destinies of Rutlam State you have fostered and protected with the greatest care its noble tradition of devotion to His Majesty the King Emperor. A little more than four years ago Lord Irwin laid the foundation stone of the hospital which I am about to have the honour of opening. The fact that the scheme costing Rs. 1,25,000 has been completed in this comparatively short period when economic circumstances have been far from favourable is in itself a striking illustration of the progressive ideals which have inspired your Highness long and benevolent rule. It is one of the many considered improvements which your Highness has introduced in every department improvements calculated to secure the happiness and good government of your people.

NO HAPPIER AUGURY.

In my opinion there could be no happier augury for the future success of this new hospital than the deep appreciation which the services of the Maharani Rajkumar Hospital have evoked from your people.

With your Highness permission I will now declare the hospital open. May it ever serve the noble purpose for which it was built and may it shower unbounded blessings on the sick and suffering amongst your people.—A. P.

SNAKES ON MENU OF ADMIRAL'S TABLE

CHINESE DIPLOMAT DIES OF POISONING

LONDON, Decr. 11.

Canton.—Snakes on the menu of a British Admiral's table apparently caused the death of Chuchaoh Sin, the famous Chinese Diplomat and ex-Charge d'Affaires in London, at a dinner given at the Naval Headquarters in honour of Admiral Kelly, Commander-in-Chief, China. Chuchaoh Sin died shortly after of snake-poisoning.—Reuter.

GENERAL HIGGINS' INDIAN TOUR

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 11.

General Higgins, the head of the Salvation Army and Mrs. Higgins arrived here this morning from Ceylong on an evanglical and inspection tour of India. They are accompanied by Commissioner Blowers, the International Secretary who has spent 35 years in India in Salvation Army work.

General and Mrs. Higgins who are guests of the State during their visit to Travancore will visit Neyyattinkara, Nagercoil, Adoor, Mavelikara and other towns and leave Trivandrum on December 21 for Madras.

They will then visit Calcutta, Lahore and other centres of Salvation Army activities in India and leave from Bombay for England on February 4, 1933.—A.P.

CHOOSE YOUR STARS COMPETITION

Correct Solution And Claim Form

(See page 11).

SALVATION ARMY'S GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

"It Is Striving To Do Its Best, Everywhere"

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 11.

"My message to India is that the Golden Rule is the principle on which peace and prosperity can be secured. That is, do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," said General Higgins, Head of the Salvation Army, in an interview this afternoon he had addressed his first meeting in India.

He added: "I come to India particularly to see our own people and encourage them to understand some of the problems of India and see whether the Salvation Army can do more than it is doing and get first-hand knowledge of the conditions, so as to be able to report to the friends in Great Britain on the work accomplished."

The Salvation Army was, of course, non-political. They did not attack other religions. They delivered their message, which was one of peace, goodwill and hope for all, and left the message to do its work.

ARMY'S GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

Asked about the future, the General said that opportunities which the Army had in all parts of the world were never so great as now. The Army was growing in almost every country, and they were striving to do their best and do larger work facing them on less money. In Ceylon, which he had just left, work was progressing. It was not as rapid as in India, but interest in the work was never greater. The work which the Salvation Army was doing among vagrants in Colombo, particularly, was graphic. The streets there were free of vagrants.—A.P.

BE FULLY SWADESHI

Mrs. Gokhalay's Appeal To Ahmedabad

LET MAHATMA'S HOME BE INDIA'S BEACON-LIGHT

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

"Ahmedabad, the home of Mahatma Gandhi, should set an example to the rest of the country by being fully Swadeshi. Every home should be full of Swadeshi articles and every shop should be a Swadeshi shop," declared Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay of Bombay in opening, this morning, a branch of the Permanent Swadeshi Bazaar in Maneck Chauk.—A.P.

Harijan Seva Sangam For Negapatam

NEGAPATAM, Dec. 8.

At a public meeting held last evening on the maidan opposite to the Public Offices buildings under the Presidency of Mr. S. Santanagopala Iyengar, a local pleader, it was resolved to form a Harijans Seva Sangam for the Negapatam Taluq to work on the lines of and to be affiliated to the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, with Mr. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, as President, Messrs. K. C. Subramanyan Chettiar, Bar-at-Law and V. Rudrapathi Pillai as Vice-Presidents, Messrs. S. K. Doraiswamy and N. Venkatarama Iyer, Advocate as Secretaries and Mr. P. R. N. Ramaswamy Mudaliar as Treasurer.

The meeting also elected an Executive Committee.—A. P.

"NO APPROACH TO BREAKDOWN OF R. T. C."

Sir Mirza Ismail Optimistic

"CONFERENCE WOULD FINISH IN SENSE OF REAL AND DEFINITE ACHIEVEMENT BEFORE X'MAS"

Plenary Session On Tuesday Afternoon

LONDON, Dec. 11.

There has not been any approach to the breakdown of the R. T. C. Conference, said Sir Miaza Ismail, in a statement to Reuter, in which he paid tribute to Sir S. S. Hoare's friendly and conciliatory attitude. Sir Mirza said that Sir S. Hoare had shown a earnest endeavour to grapple with the realities of the situation, especially in the perplexing financial field. He added that one of the main ttasks of the Conference was to help to harmonise, by sound and fair adjustments, the interests of provinces and States, while securing financial stability of the Centre.

DEVISING PLANS TO MUTUAL ADVANTAGE.

It was necessary that the British Government should keep these respective interests steadily in view, and devise equitable plans to the mutual advantage of all concerned. The difficulties were accentuated by the present economic and financial strain but as practical men seeking the general good, not sectional aims alone, the delegates should be able to lay down principles for a satisfactory settlement. (Sir Mirza Ismail was, therefore, hopeful that they would not only finish before Christmas but finish in a sense of real and definite achievement.

Pre-Federation Debt Problem

It is understood that the next meeting of the full Conference has been fixed for the afternoon of December 13, when it is expected that the report of the "Relation Committee" will be considered. The Anglo-Indian Education and the Federal Finance Committee meet to-morrow. The latter is expected to consider financial relations with States, while discussion on the financial relations of the Centre and provinces will be resumed on the morning of December 13.

PRE-FEDERATION DEBT.

Meanwhile efforts are being made to reach a satisfactory compromise on the subject of the service of pre-federation debt, with which the question of allocation of the proceeds of the income-tax is connected.

It is learnt that representatives of States including Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Rao Bahadur V. P. Krishnamachari have informally discussed the matter with a number of British Indian delegates including Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, and Sircar. It is understood that Sir A. Hydari has made certain proposals which are being considered by the British Indian delegates and a further meeting is expected.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN OF CONFERENCES IN GURUVAYUR

Mr. Madhavan Nair's Statement On Progress Of Work Of Referendum

"SIGHTS FOR GOD TO SEE"

CALICUT, Dec. 9.

Mr. K. Madhavan Nair in the course of a statement on the referendum says:—

"As anticipated in my first statement, the seventh centre was opened at Tirur on the 2nd, by Mr. U. Gopala Menon, the President of the Anti-Untouchability Committee. He also addressed meetings at Thirunavaya and Naduvattam on the 4th and 5th inst. Thoroughly reliable and tried workers are put in charge of the seven centres and local workers have been found for most of the villages in each centre. They are being assisted by the members of the helping Committees.

Signatures are being collected briskly in places where the opinion is favourable, and slowly in places where the people are ignorant or hostile.

TRYING GURUVAYUR.

As stated before, the village of Guruvayoor is giving the greatest trouble, the patience and temper of our workers are being tried most there. Though the majority of the members of the bar there is in favour of temple entry two of the leading Nair Members thereof whom I approached recorded their vote one as opposed to it and the other as neutral. As the workers have been strictly enjoined to visit every house and take signatures there, the idea of allowing temple entry is carried to each house though in cases the occupants of the houses are either neutral or hostile a good deal of time is taken up in discussion. I hope, however, to finish the work of the referendum in Ponani Taluq within the time specified i. e., 15th December and the workers will please note that it has to be so completed. The first report about the progress of the work from the representative areas is expected shortly and on receiving the same I may be able to give the public some idea of the progress made by that time.

CAMPAIGN OF CONFERENCES

The campaign of conferences was opened at Guruvayoor on the 3rd December where all the leaders assembled and addressed a gathering of not less than three thousand people. From the 4th onwards they divided themselves into two batches. Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Sadasiva Rao and Mannath Padmanabha Pillai forming one party and Srimati Urmila Devi, Mr. Rajagopalachariar and myself forming another party. Mr. U. Gopala Menon also joined us later. We were very agreeably surprised to meet the Andhra Leader, Mr. Konda Venkattappaya when we went to Ponani on the 6th, where he had arrived immediately on his release from jail. He will form a member of the party for the remaining part of the campaign.

The leaders had to go to several places in the interior of the Taluq where the coneyances could not take them for the simple reason that there are no roads there. Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Urmila Devi would not get into palanquins and Srimati Urmila Devi who had to walk through sandy tracts was so exhausted at Thriprayar that she had to be carried in a palanquin back to the house of Mr. Kongattil Raman Menon where she was staying. Since then, it has been a regular fight between herself and myself on the question of palanquin, and supported as I was by Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Srimati Urmila Devi had to submit to the ordeal later on. What a cursed land Kerala is to the illfated to put these saintly personages to such trials!

SURE OF SUCCESS

The Conferences so far held were really sights for Gods to see. Vast audiences composed generally of five to ten thousand people waiting in sandy flats exposed to the hot sun at 3 o'clock in the day to see and hear the leaders came as a surprise especially to Mr. Rajagopalachariar.

Though I had serious doubts in the beginning about securing a majority I am now almost sure of success."—A. P.

CHRONICLE SPECIAL NUMBER

To Promote Hindu-Muslim Unity

(See Page 12)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For first Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Words.

Terms:—Cash with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ...	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 15-0
6 Months ...	Rs. 8-0	Rs. 8-0
3 Months ...	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 4-0
1 Month ...	Rs. 1-8	Rs. 1-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries **Rs. 55 Per Year.**

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil.
Yearly ...	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half Yearly ...	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN.

Yearly	Rs. 10
Half Yearly	Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—An ENGINE DRIVER and MECHANIC for a Ruston Cold Starting Oil Engine. Apply stating salary with testimonials to THE NATIONAL MATCH WORKS Ghatkopar.
A R8603

WANTED—Experienced PERSON in Commercial line who can do management and correspondence in English, Gujarati and Marathi. Apply stating salary expected with testimonials to Box No. 1923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8606

WANTED—Three Oil Expellers STEAM ENGINE, smallest boiler Filter good order, also ENGINE ENGINEER. Apply least prices BARUMALL DEWA SINGH. Kaithal Mandi.
R8580

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from capable and respective gentlemen for the post of BRANCH SECRETARY on Rs. 100-20-250. Post being very responsible. None need apply unless in a position to submit Rs 3,000 cash security. Apply to General Manager, EASTERN BANKING & PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD., Delhi.
A 5896

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Deputy Supdt. of Ore Mines and Quarries of the Tata Iron and Steel Works. Only fully qualified mining Engineers with European or American qualifications and with not less than five years' experience of responsible work in Collieries or ... mines need apply. Applicants should state whether they possess mine manager's certificates. Salary from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 750/- per month according to qualifications. Applications should be sent with copies of certificates to the GENERAL MANAGER, TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD., P. O. Jamshedpur, B. N. Rly., before 30th December, 1932.
A 5912

Partner Wanted

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 cash. No risk. Very good and profitable scheme being accepted by certain Foreign Government for 15 years. For particulars, address to Box No. 1919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R8585

Profession

MUG'S COTTON FORECAST, 1st Floor, Empire Building, Hornby Road. SAFETY SYSTEM. 2 Figures: Rs. 2; 3 Figures: Re. 1 Daily and Rs. 4 for one week and Rs. 10 for one month. Next day Card free if failed.
P R8612

Matrimonials

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for young Muslim, Millionaire, respectable, cultured, and refined Muslim ladies. Write to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Promise strict secrecy.

Educational

RARE OPPORTUNITY

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING AND PITMAN'S Shorthand within three months only. Learn Book-keeping and Accountancy and improve your future. For Rapid and Thorough Training join immediately
THE POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION
Darya Mahal Saraswati Building, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
Principal B. B. RELE B.A. LL.B
Concession given to Poor.
Our Institution is Recognised
Special arrangements for
LADY STUDENTS

WANTED—For January, 1933 session candidates for admission into SUB-ENGINEER, OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE Lucknow managed by the Hindu Education Society, Lucknow Registered under Act XXI of 1860. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
E 5832.

WANTED STUDENTS IN INDIA. No matter where you live or what you do we can make you an Accountant for P. W. D. Railway Municipal, District Boards, Mercantile Services etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Best Postal Tuition. Apply for free Prospectus and Calendar 1932-33 to the REGISTRAR, The INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020 CALCUTTA.
E

Loan

LOAN arranged on Personal Security whose monthly income exceeds Rs. 400 and mortgage of Jewellery Estate Factory, situated at Bombay or upcountry. LOAN SECURING AGENCY, 9, Forbes Street, opposite Greaves Cotton.
L R8616

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to advance Rs. 15,000 or more to a Limited Joint Stock Concern for business of the nature of Agency. Enquiries for particulars with terms of loan invited early. Box No. 1926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R8617

INVEST in safe sound securities estate or business which gives 18 to 36 per cent. interest or profit. Write COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT AGENCY, 9 Forbes Street, opposite Greaves Cotton.
L R8615

Trade Announcement

COMPETENT INDEPENDENT CORRESPONDENT TYPIST, fully acquainted with Import, Export, Indent and General Business Open to appropriate engagement. Apply Box No. 1916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 8583

IF QUALITY, FLAVOUR and ECONOMY counts try "O. K." Orange Pekoe Tea. PERRY & CO., Grant Road.
T 5834

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Lost

POLICY NO W/164359, dated the 2nd February 1916, for Rs 15,000 (Rupees Fifteen thousand) granted by the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Calcutta branch, on the life of Mr. Nathan Perry. Will any person having information regarding the above Policy kindly communicate with the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 28, Dalhousie Square West Calcutta.
5856

Public Notices

The Jupiter General Insurance Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 14TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 12th December, 1932, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1932.
*(2) To sanction dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1933 and to fix their remuneration.
(Notice has been received from a share holder to move the following resolution):—
"To appoint Messrs. Dalal & Shah as Joint Auditors of the Company along with Messrs. Batliboi & Purohit."
(5) To sanction bonus to the staff.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th December 1932 to 4th January 1933 both days inclusive.

*Preference and Ordinary Shares dividends if sanctioned will be payable on and after 6th February 1933 to those Shareholders whose names stand in register of the Company on 5th December, 1932.
5851

Public Notice

SETH SANWALPRASAD GOVINDPRASAD has no right, title and interest in and to the house property situate on Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, Ward C, Nos. 184, 185, 186, 187 and 188, Street Nos. 2, 3, 103—105—107—109—111, 113—115.

KANHAIYALAL JAINARAYAN.
8614

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions (except those empannelled in the part-heard case under trial, who should attend on MONDAY, the 12th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) as directed), are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 13th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 10th December, 1932.
5952

NOTICE

IN VIEW of the existing monetary conditions the undersigned Banks, hereby give Notice that they are reluctantly compelled as from the 1st January, 1933, to reduce the rate of interest at present allowed on credit balances in Current Account by one per cent. per annum.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Bank of India, Ltd.
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
Central Bank of India, Ltd.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.
Eastern Bank, Ltd.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Imperial Bank of Persia.
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.
National Bank of India, Ltd.
National City Bank of New York.
Netherlands India Commercial Bank.
Netherlands Trading Society.
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
5926

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NANDKORE, widow of Pranjiwandas Mayaram and Vithaldas Pranjiwandas have contracted to sell to my client Kalidas Laldas Marfatia of Surat Hindu Inhabitant the property situate at Hanuman Lane, Soni Falia, Surat, bearing Old Survey No. E. T./15, 294 and New Survey No. 1987 of Ward No. 10 and also the vacant piece of land surrounding the said property bearing Old Survey No. E.T./15, 295—297—590—298 and New Survey No. 1986 of Ward No. 10, free from encumbrances or easements. All persons having any right, title or interest in the said immoveable property or any claim thereto or any part thereof either by way of Mortgage, gift, inheritance, maintenance, residence charge lease trust lien or otherwise howsoever are therefore required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing within 15 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to such interest or claim and the same will be treated as waived.

NAGINDAS M. MARFATIA,
Pleader, Surat.
5942

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint Hindu family property and credits and other trust properties and credits standing in the name of Dhirajlal Ghellabhai Banker alias D. G. Banker of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay.. Deceased

BAI LILAVATIBAI, widow of the said deceased Dhirajlal Ghellabhai Banker of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed by Judge's Order, dated the 1st day of July, 1932 to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration of the joint family property and credits and other Trust properties and credits standing in the name of the said Dhirajlal Ghellabhai Banker, the deceased abovenamed for the use and benefit of her sons, Vasant Dushyant and Gautam minors and limited to the period till one of them attains majority ... ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty second day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty-third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 22nd day of November, 1932.
Messrs. MADHAVJI and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5953

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

— OPENING SHORTLY —

CARLTON TALKIES
CARLTON TALKIES
CARLTON TALKIES

In the Place of the late RIALTO.
The The... entirely renovated with most modern arrangements and ...
WESTERN ELECTRIC SOUND SYSTEM

GLORIOUS 7th WEEK
THE WHOLE BOMBAY RAVES OVER
SULOCHANA'S
Striking Success
IN
MADHURI
An Imperial's Immortal Talkie.
SEE AND HEAR HER
AT
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
Shows at: 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee at 2-30 P.M.

N.Y.K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.
Passage Rates from Bombay.

PORTS	Single. 1st £	2nd £	Return. 1st £	2nd £
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	1[illegible]	30	—
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

* Reduced Rates from Colombo to Europe.
* Summer and All Year Round Trip fares from Orient to Pacific-Coast Ports.
* Special Through Rates Orient to Europe via America and Canada.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Rd, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE SCREEN'S SUPREME THRILLER
IGLOO
IGLOO
FILMED MIDST THE ICY TERRORS OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE
By
AN ESKIMO CAST
enacting
LIFE ITSELF
A Universal Picture.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRACIE FIELDS
in
"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY"
A Radio Picture

THE PALACE
Near Byculla Rly. Station
6-30 and 10 p.m.
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
In Fox Romance
"Man Who Came Back"

TO BEGIN THURSDAY
THIS WEEK'S BEST AND GIGANTIC ATTRACTION
at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
PRABHAT CINETONE'S SUPER TALKIE
Full of Marvellous Scenes
AND
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
MAYA MACHHINDRA
OR
ILLUSION
Featuring Deccan's Minerva MRS. KHOTE and GOVINDRAO TEMBE
with the roaring comedy of Bajar Batu and Glittering roles

FOR SOUND
SLEEP
WITHOUT A
DREAM
USE FRAGRANT
ICE COLD
LEMON CREAM
REGISTERED
Kelvin Chemical Co.,
BOMBAY 4.

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co..

AUCTION SALE AT MUMBRA OF TWO VALUABLE DREDGERS AND BARGES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dadyburjor and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Frank Henessey Claridge and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. James H. Hogan and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th September, 1931. Messrs MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th December, 1932 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at Mumbra the two Dredgers known as Dredger Drudge and Priestman Grab Dredger purchased by the mortgagor from the Secretary of State for India in Council pursuant to the two Agreements respectively dated 2nd day of May 1929 and 24th day of October 1930 together with all accessories and appurtenances thereto and also all rights and privileges enjoyed there with or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto and also two Barges bearing Nos. 75 and 78 registered with the Port Trust authorities at Mumbra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dadyburjor & Co. at their office at Rustom Building, 29 Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & C..
Auctioneers.

The Bennett College,, Ltd.
SHEFFIELD
Gives highest training in Accountancy, Architecture, Banking, Civil Service, Civil Electrical, Mechanical Motor and Municipal Engineering, Matriculation, Mathematics, Draughtsmanship, Police Examinations, Sanitation, Secretarial Work, Telegraphy, Telephony and Wireless Telegraphy, Commercial Art, Etc., Etc.
IF YOU DO NOT SEE YOUR Own Requirements Above Write To Us On ANY Subject We Specialise In Examinations
MOST MODERATE CHARGES
PAYABLE MONTHLY
We teach by Post in ALL PARTS of the world.
IT COSTS NOTHING TO ENQUIRE.
Ask for our NEW BOOK (Free of Charge)
THE HUMAN MACHINE
SECRETS OF SUCCESS.
DO NOT DELAY—
There may be chances for you to-day for which you may be too late to-morrow. Every day counts in a man's career.
Write to:—
Dept. 199,
The Bennett College Agency, 10, Allpore Road, Delhi.
Or to:—
Dept. 199,
The Bennett College, Ltd., Sheffield, England

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS

FOR 1933 with Monthly and Weekly Forecast.
The Reading describe in detail such important happenings as Finance; Profession, Love, Marriage, Business, Health, Travel, changes, Lucky Number, Astral-colour, Birth Stone, Favourable and unfavourable dates for every month of 1933 with Weekly forecast and Moon Table Guide for every day of 1933.
Price: Rs. 2-8-0 only by V.P
Send Your Date of Birth.
PROFESSOR SEKHAR.
B.A. (Wash.) M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.)
The Great Mesmerist.
ELLORE (West Godavary Dt.)

YOU CAN TEST THIS INDIAN ASTROLOGER'S SKILL FREE:
Learn the Truth About Yourself:
Hundreds who have tested the skill of "Pundit Tabore," famous psychic, proclaim him the modern wizard of Astrology. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that the Bombay expert must possess some sort of second-sight. Applying the ancient science to useful purposes, Tabore has built up an enviable reputation. The accuracy of his predictions and the sound, practical advice contained in his Horoscopes has served to win many new adhere... to Astrology and to place ... science in a more elevated pos... than it has heretofore held. Horoscopes deal with such sub... as Business, Speculation, Fina... Love-affairs, Matrimony, Tru... Friends, Enemies, etc.

In order to popularise his ... tem Tabore is sending FREE ... tial Horoscopes to all who ... and send him their full na... (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), address, d... month and year of birth all clea... written or printed by themsel... in block letters together wi... 8 Annas Stamps to pay postage a... miscellaneous expenses. No person... al interviews; all consultations b... post only. Address: "PUNDIT ... TABORE." (Dept. 334-B), Upper ... Forjett St., Bombay VII.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

A LUXURIOUS HAIR OIL

NOW WITHIN YOUR MEANS !!

FOR THE HAIR.
Keeps the scalp clean and healthy. Cures dandruff and all scalp troubles. Feeds and rejuvenates hair roots. Grows rich smooth soft and lustrous hair.

FOR THE BRAIN.
Nourishes and tones up the brain and with it the entire nervous system. Gives instant relief in case of Brain fag, all-night vigils, dull eyes, etc

FOR THE SKIN.
Penetrates into the skin pores, cleanses and tones up the tissues. Makes the skin smooth and buoyant.

Wise men and women, lovers of beautiful hair — keep away from cheap injurious hair oils as a precaution against their hair turning grey. They all now use KAILAS—a highly concentrated compound of Brahmi and thirteen other medicinal herbs—pure with no touch of doubtful drug, fragranced with a pure floral scent. Priced lower than originally expected, everybody can now afford this luxurious treatment.

WHAT USERS SAY:—

"Kailas Brahmi Oil on crucial tests has been found to be an an excellent Hair and Brain Tonic and as such does not contain any injurious chemicals."—(Sd.) Dr. Pramod M. Dixit, B.A. (Hons.) B.Sc., F.C.P.S., F.R.C.A., Ahmedabad (4-5-32.)

"In reviewing the results of our work in connection with your "KAILAS" Hair and Brain Tonic, we have pleasure to state that it has been thoroughly approved by many of our reputed clients."—(Sd.) Bavner Krice and Co., Church Street Penang S. S. (22-9-32.)

Manufactured by:
DHARAMSEY & Co.,
Manufacturing Chemists.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: CHARM, BOMBAY:
Telephone No. 23105.

Agents Wanted In Districts
Apply for Terms to manufacturers.
Send two annas for sample and literature.

Kailas
HAIR, BRAIN AND SKIN TONIC

Sole Distributors:—
SORABJI HORMUSJI & CO., Mangaldas Road.

Stockists in Bombay:—
Kemp & Co., All branches. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Co. Ltd., Cruikshank Rd., Phillips & Co., Mayo Road. The Colaba Parsee Stores, Kettredge Rd., Colaba. Manu Stores Gunbow St., For. C. Patel & Co., Girgaum Rd., T. A. Wagh & Co. Charni Rd., R. Chimanlal & Co., Princess St., Dick Joice & Co. Gowalia Tank, Byculla Stores and Bakery, Byculla, Abid & Co Opp. G. I. P. Rly. Works, Parel Yazdani & Co., Dadar, Perry & Co., Grant Road, Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Road.

G. S. MHASKAR, 205, GIRGAON, BOMBAY 4.
Dealer in
All Sorts of CLOTHS and SILVER WARES and GOLD ORNAMENTS
COTTON & SILK GOODS: Various varieties of silken and embroidered Sarees, Patals, etc., and Mill cloths.
WOOLLEN GOODS: Coatings, Serges, Flannels, Sweaters, etc.
GOLD & SILVER: Wares and ornaments of latest designs and patterns.
MOSQUITO CURTAINS: Swadeshi—in various varieties and all sizes—a speciality.

INSURE WITH THE
SOUTH INDIAN
General Assuarance Company, Limited
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
Branches AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT India.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS
BOMBAY BRANCH:—381, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
WANTED immediately INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to Post Box No. 894, G. P. O., Bombay.

SERVE YOUR NATION
YOURSELF and DEPENDENTS
by insuring your life with a Swadeshi Company. WESTERN INDIA OF SATARA is a purely Swadeshi insurance company, having a very efficient and economic management. Many facilities to the policy-holders and concessions to the agents. Apply for information.
MANAGER
WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. SATARA.

WORLD FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Please write your birth date and time or the time of your writing the letter and Approximate Age and we shall inform you about what all will happen in future. One year monthly readings Rs 2 Monthly readings for 5 years Rs 7 8. Arcodam 5 questions Re 1 Every additional question As. 4. V.P. charges As 5.
Sriman MANI:—Writes in the "Swadesamitran":—
This is the Astrologer who correctly predicted the future.
HANUMAN JOTISHA OFFICE, TIRUTTANI (S. India).

B. D. P. PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Annual Report For 1931

The following are extracts from the 20th administration report for the year 1931 of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Parsee General Hospital.

The year opened with 64 patients remaining over in the hospital at the end of the previous year, which added to 1222 new admissions, made during the year under review, brings the total number of patients treated during the period to 1286, out of whom 591 were adult males, 616 adult females and 79 children. Out of this total 740 were treated in the medical department, 352 in the surgical department, 143 in the obstetric department, 25 in the gynaecological department and 26 in the ophthalmic department. The figures for the total admissions and the number of patients treated during the year under review, viz., 1222 and 1286, when compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 66 and 63 respectively, which must be considered satisfactory.

Out of 1286 patients, treated during the year under review, 279 paid full fees, 285 paid reduced fees, and 722 were absolutely free paientst. This bears ample testimony to the fact that a large majority viz., 56.14 per cent of the total number of patients treated during the year under review, were absolutely free patients. Out of the total number, 541 were cured, 534 were discharged relieved or at their own request, 164 died and 47 remained in the hospital for treatment during the following year.

During the period under review, there were 91 live-births and 3 still-births. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 267, as compared with 254, performed during the previous year.

OUT PATIENTS' DEPT.

As in previous years, the out-patients' department was largely taken advantage of during the year under review, giving an average of 215 patients per month, most of them being the patients discharged from the hospital, who came for medicines and subsequent treatment.

During the year under review, the in-patients above referred to, were treated in the hospital for 27,967 total treatment-days, out of which there were 6,528 full-fee treatment days 5,714 reduced-fee treatment days and 15,725 absolutely free-treatment days. This shows a percentage of 23.34 for full fee treatment days, 20.43 for reduced fee treatment days and 56.23 for absolutely free-treatment days. The total number of treatment days for the year under review viz., 27,967, when compared with the number for the previous year viz., 28,076 shows a decrease of 109 treatment days.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income and expenditure account for the actual working of the hospital on the whole, taking every source of income into consideration and after providing for and setting aside as much as Rs. 1,90,112-9-2 for depreciation on buildings, instruments, dead-stock, linen etc., from the beginning of the hospital upto-date, there was a total net deficit of Rs 5,43,460-2-8 as from the beginning of the hospital upto the end of the period under review. The actual working loss for the year under review, was Rs. 8,143-9-9 (as per details at page 15) which when compared with that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 41,861-6-0, shows a decrease of Rs. 33,717-12-3, due mostly to a decrease in expenditure under the heads of provisions and milk, surgical and medical expenditure, fuel and lighting, and an increase under the heads of donations, fees and special services to the hospital patients, a result, which must be considered satisfactory. The amount of donations, fees and special services recovered during Rs. 24,628, Rs. 45,334 and Rs. the year under review, were 882 and Rs. 2,238 respectively in the previous year. Further retrenchment under the various heads of expenditure was enforced during the latter part of the year under review. It is consequently hoped that even this small loss will be wiped off next year and the hospital will be in a position to make both ends meet During the period covered by the report, the total amount of expenditure came to Rs. 1,21,464-13-1 (i.e., Rs. 1,22,915-8-10 minus Rs. 1,450-11-9 for food and medicines supplied, the cost of which was recovered).

FINANCES.

The total amount of subscriptions promised upto the end of 1931, was Rs. 39,66,610, including the total as at the end of the year 1930, viz., Rs. 39,47,059, referred to in the nineteenth administration report, thus showing Rs. 19,551 as the total amount of additional subscriptions promised during the year under review. Against this, the amount credited during the year under review, including adjustments was Rs. 27,778-7-0 which included the amounts realised on account of the subscriptions that had remained uncollected out of the amount of subscriptions announced as at the end of 1930.

A fairly large amount of subcriptions out of the total announced, has yet to be realised, such unrealised subscriptions at the end of 1931 being Rs. 50,000 Steps are being taken to recover these subscriptions as soon as possible.

At the end of the last administration report, the amount of the endowment fund was stated to be approximately Rs. 8,84,577 (eight lacs eighty four thousand five hundred seventy seven). Further donations towards this fund amounting to Rs. 3,150 (three thousand one hundred and fifty) have been received, thus bringing the total figure of the endowment fund to Rs. 8,87,727 (eight lacs eighty seven thousand seven hundred twenty seven) at the end of the present report.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

To Be Held On Dec. 25

Mr. A. J. Khaleel, General Secretary, Deendar Association writes:-

That under the auspices of the Deendar Association an International Religious Conference is arranged to be held on December 25, 26, 27, and 28 in Asaf Nagar, Hyderabad, Deccan. Invitations have been issued to Advocates of different religions to send their representatives who can expound the tenents of their religions and show how the particular religion, followed by them, has established the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God, and how it has attempted to bring "Shanti" in the land. The differeint heads of "Muths" who are laying claims to be world teachers have been requested to send some one as their representative to explain their teaching and mission in life and how they are helping to unite India.

The Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj and the Christian missions also are asked to sent their preachers to take part in the proceedings of the conference. Even those organisations to whom individual letters have not reached are requested to treat this announcement as an invitation to them and to send in their representatives. Any information can be had from the Chairman, Reception Committee of the International Religious Conference, Asaf Nagar, Hyderabad, Deccan. Fees of Rs. three and one have been fixed for delegates and visitors respectively Arrangements for lodging and boarding for both vegetarians and non-vegetarians will be made on request.

AUSTRIAN BARON WHO EMBRACED ISLAM

Omar Ehrenfels To Visit India

A correspondent writes:—

The well-known Austrian author and poet, Baron Omar Ehrenfels, who embraced Islam three years ago is on his way to India.

The Baron accompanied by Dr. Abdullah Imam of the Berlin Mosque, embarked from Germany on the 9th Dec., and they are expected to reach Bombay on the 21st instant.

Baron Omar R. Ehrenfels will remain at Lahore for sometime to help Maulvi Sadruddin, the founder of the Berlin Mosque in completing the translation of the Holy Quran, which has been undertaken by him.

The Austrian Baron is the only son of the late Dr. C. Baron Rolf Ehrenfels, Prof. of Philosophy at the German University of Padua. The Baron is a great scholar of Islamic teachings; he has delivered many instructive lectures on Islam which rere highly appreciated by the German papers.

He intends to establish an Oriental University at Vienna.

He founded the Oriental Federation in Vienna, and in Sept. 1932. he established with Dr. Zaki Ali of Egypt the Islamic Federation of Culture of which he was elected President.

16TH INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

To Be Held In Delhi In January

The 16th Indian Economic Conference will be held under the auspices of the University of Delhi in the first week of January next The Conference will be opened by Sir Fazli Hussain, Pro-Chancellor of the University of Delhi on January 2, Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee of Lucknow will be the President of the Conference The discussion at the Conference will be confined to papers received from the members of the Indian Economic Association on the following subjects:—(1) Economic Depression with special reference to India; (2) Finances of a Federated India; (3) Post-war developments in Monetary theory; (4) History of rural economic conditions in the 19th century; (5) A current topic to be announced in due course.

Communications in connection with the Conference should be addressed to the Honorary Local Secretary, Professor H. L Chablani, University of Delhi, Delhi.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Kolhapur

Hon. Secretaries of the 17th Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan, Kolhapur, write:—

The 17th Session of the Marathi Literary Conference is going to be held at Kolhapur, during the Xmas Holidays, under the auspices of the General Library, Kolhapur. Delegates from all parts of India are expected to muster strong and to take part in the deliberations of the Conference, and to help in formulating schemes for the enrichment of the Language and Literature of Maharashtra.

We have secured the consent of H H Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar Maharaja of Baroda to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. Along with the main general session will be held sub-conferences of (i) Authors' (ii) Poets and (iii) Publishers. A grand exhibition of Periodicals, Manuscripts, Magazines, and Books (1930-32) is also arranged. Eminent persons like (i) Raosaheb G. S. Sardesai, the famous historian, (ii) Mr. B. R. Tambe, the distinguished poet and (iii) Mr. D. A. Yande, the enterprising publisher have consented to preside respectively over the three Sub-Conferences. The opening ceremony of the Exhibition will be performed by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, Minister, C.P.

TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Increase Of 6.49 p. c. In Membership

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains a review of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency for the third quarter of 1932.

The total number of trade unions in the Bombay Presidency as at 1st September 1932, was 100 as against 98 at the end of last quarter. Of these 100 unions, 44 are in Bombay City, 11 in Ahmedabad and 45 in the rest of the Presidency.

The total membership of these trade unions stands at 111,526 as compared with 104.733 on 1st June 1932 thus showing an increase of 6.49 per cent. The total membership of the Unions having their head offices in Bombay City increased from 61,256 to 67,320 or by 9.90 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions increased from 31,861 to 32,348 or by 1.33 per cent. The total number of members of the Unions in the rest of the Presidency increased from 11,616 to 11,858 or by 2.08 per cent.

Four new Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act during the quarter under review.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PRESIDENCY

During Ocotober 1932, the number of industrial disputes was ten of which six occurred in Bombay City and one each in Ahmedabad, Broach, Viramgaum and Nadiad. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 3,733 and the number of working days lost was 24,093.

Rs. 2000 for solving 2 simple puzzles!

Clue to No. 1 (Coffee)—Chorus of an old song.
'Another ..... 6 ..... 5 ..... 7 ..... 2 ..... 2 .....3 .....4"

A "caption" is selected for *this picture*, but the actual words are withdrawn and replaced by dots. Each dot denotes a letter and each group of dots represents a word For example: "Daddy, I want to whisper" would look like this:—Daddy ..... 1 .....4 ..... 2 ..... 7. It is left to the ingenuity of competitors to find the words that fit each series of dots for the above and three other pictures to follow. Watch for these pictures each week and in between enjoy Polson's Coffee and Butter. Four pictures with hidden captions from the entire competition which is divided into 2 parts. Part one for No. 1 and No. 3 make one complete entry for the Coffee competition. Part two for No. 2 and No. 4 make one complete entry for the Butter competition. These pictures Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4. will appear in rotation in this paper once per week on the *same day* until the middle of December. Competitors must find the four hidden captions and each entry must be accompanied by one Present ticket from a 1 lb. Polson's Coffee tin for the Coffee section and from a 1 lb. Polson's Pasteurised Butter tin for the Butter section. Otherwise it is not eligible for prizes. Make as many entries as you please. The title for each picture has been decided on and is kept in a sealed cover. If no competitor submits the exact titles as previously laid down, the nearest will get the prizes. Prizes are 1st in each section Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 150; 3rd Rs. 50; 10 Prizes of Rs. 20 each and 10 Prizes of Rs. 10 each. Total, Rs. 2,000. Please forward all entries to Polson Mfg. Co., 211/-219, Frere Road, (Post Box No. 367), Fort, Bombay, to arrive before 31st December, 1932 the date the competition closes. Print name and address clearly and mark your envelope "Competition" Our decision must be considered as final and no correspondence will be entered into. Results will be published in this paper on 21st January, 1933.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE
Assurance Society Ltd.
Established in Bombay in 1871
HIGHEST BONUSES
Rs. 26/- Per 1000 per year on Whole Life Tables
Rs. 21/- per 1000 per year on Endowment Tables.
Chief Agencies and Agencies
INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON & EAST AFRICA
FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM
The Secretary,
278, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR COUGH & COLD OF ALL ORIGINS **KHANSOL** THE INSTANTANEOUS COUGH-SYRUP
FIRST DOSE GIVES RELIEF
MAHANT CHARANDAS & SONS LTD. LAHORE.

It's that famous INDIAN PAIN BALM *that brought you relief"*

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

INDIAN TEXTILE TRADE

Production During July

The monthly statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills during July 1932 issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, are as under:—

The result of the spinning and weaving in Indian cotton mills in July, 1932, is briefly summarised below:—

	July 1932	June 1932	July 1931
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	1,000	1,000	1,000
Yarn spun	87,394	81,074	79,980
Woven goods manufactured	58,024	55,245	45 631

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 87 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 58 million lbs. as compared with 80 million and 55 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording an increase of 9 per cent. in the case of yarn, and of 6 per cent. in the case if woven goods.

In the eleven months, September, 1931, to July, 1932, i.e., from the beginning of the cotton year 1931-32 the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 905 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 627 million lbs., as against 817 million and 564 lbs. respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the four months, April to July, 1932, the quantities were 330 million lbs. of yarn and 222 million lbs. of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

	Four months, April to July.		
	1932	1931	1930
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Yarn Spun	329,628	312,440	297,766
Woven goods manufactured	221,678	213,663	197 229

The exports of the Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the four months April to July, 1932, were 4 million lbs., as compared with 6 and 7 million lbs., in the corresponding periods of the preceding two years 1931 and 1930 respectively.

The quantity of course, medium, and fine yarn produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during July and four months April to July, 1931, and 1932. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of July, 1932, was 67 million lbs, and the imports of the same counts, were 61,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos 26 to 40) was 17 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No. 40) 3,139,000 lbs. as against 2,389,000 lbs. and 533,000 lbs. respectively of imported yarn of the same counts.

	Month of July.			
	1932		1931	
	Production.	Imports	Production.	Imports
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Nos. 1 to 25	66,514	61	60,213	28
Nos. 26 to 40	17,223	2,389	15,899	1,183
Above No. 40	3,139	533	3,385	308

	Four Months, April to July.			
	1932		1931	
	Production.	Imports	Production.	Imports
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Nos. 1 to 26	249,051	829	236,887	156
Nos. 26 to 40	67,016	8,139	61,702	5,362
Above No. 40	11,632	2,802	12,094	1,542

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the descriptions of goods stated below with the quantity (in thousands of pounds and their equivalents in yards):—

	Month of July.			
	1932		1931	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey and bleached piece-goods —shirtings and longcloth	13,779	61,871	14,496	63,701
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings	3,096	11,028	2,662	9,701
Dhoties	17,507	91,445	17,650	92,843
Chadars	2,271	6,049	1,802	4,815
Khadi, dangri or khaddar	3,531	10,314	2,029	3,818
Coloured piece-goods	12,189	80,675	10,563	52,057

	Four months, April to July			
	1932		1931	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey and bleached piece-goods —Shirtings and longcloth	58,192	266,256	56,878	257,035
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings	12,829	44,518	12,240	45,181
Dhoties	65,148	333,745	84,049	333,997
Chadars	7,220	20,003	6,228	17 097
Khadi, dungri, or khaddar	10,967	32,687	12,367	36 690
Coloured piece-goods	45,917	234,724	41,955	208,767

The following statement compares the production of piece-goods woven in Indian mills with the imports of such goods from foreign countries:—

	Month of July.			
	1932		1931	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey and bleached piece-goods	202,625	74,743	194,291	50,138
Coloured piece-goods	60,675	44,107	52,057	17.919

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet throughout the week under review, offtake being on a limited scale. Ready prices on the whole declined by about 2 annas per cwt. and Forward prices also declined by about 1 to 1½ annas. The second-hand holders of Russian Sugar sold further 3,000 tons c.i.f. Colombo, Cochin and Calicut at Rs. 5/1, and the quantity now expected for Bombay by the 2 cargoes is not more than 4 to 5 thousand tons, with possibilities of further diversions. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/1/6 and Rs. 14/15/6 for Java Raedy, Rs. 15/1 and Rs. 14/15/6 for Mozambique Ready and Rs. 5/2 and Rs. 5/1 for November, Rs. 5/1 and Rs. 5 for December, and Rs. 5/3 and Rs. 5/1/6 for Jan./March shipments for Java Sugar and Rs. 5/0/9 and Rs. 4/15 for December Shipment of Continental Sugar.

ARRIVALS:—S.S. "Taira", with about 10,000 bags of Mozambique & S.S. Hatarana with about 37,000 bags of Java Sugar arrived during the week. S.S. "Syuein Maru", S.S. "Sumatra," S.S. "Sikh" and S.S. "Suez Maru" are expected to arrive on about the 10th, 11th, 15th and 17th December with about 5,000; 6,000; 25,000; and 18,000 bags of Javas respectively.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 45,000 bags.

CALCUTTA & KARACHI: Markets decline in sympathy with reduction in the Java limits. Spot prices ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/14 and Rs. 14/5/9 respectively.

FOREIGN MARKETS: New York market ruled steady with a rise of about 2 points in prices London Raw Sugar prices for December and March declined by about 1d. per cwt. Java Trust reduced 1/4 F per 100 killos in their rates for Indian ports all round, bringing the rate for Bombay, Karachi and Kathiawar to F. 5-1/4.

EUROPEAN BEET CROP:—Mr. Licht estimated the European Beet crop at 6,788,000 tons against an outturn of 7,583,000 last year and 10,341,0000 tons the year before.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-15-6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5-3-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sumatra Rs. 5-1-9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sikh Rs. 5-1-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Suez Maru Rs. 5-1-3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment: NovembAer Rs. 5-1-0, per F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 5-0-6, per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./March Rs. 5/1/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet:—
December Rs. 4-15-0 per cwt. F.B.H.

African Sugar:
Ready Rs. 14-15-6 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 10.

	Season To date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1931/32	Corresponding Week 1931.	
Total in sight. (excluding linters)	8,150	440	9,016	364	Bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America. (excluding linters)	2,433	162	2,463	157	do.
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,514	281	3,379	348	do.
Of which to Japan	744	95	796	77	do.
Of which to China	103	12	538	61	do.
Of which to G. B.	584	37	509	57	do.
Of which to Germany	851	41	691	55	do.
Stock at New York		202		226	do.
Stock at U.S., Ports		4,827		4,638	do.
Stock at U.S Interior Towns		2,256		2,205	do.
World's Visible Supply		11,369		10,992	do.
Of which American Cotton		9,752		9,190	do.
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	5,202	352	5,025	388	do.
Receipts at U.S. Ports	5,187	314	5,560	236	do.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 10.

December	5.73
January	5.75
Middling Spot	5.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York. Dec. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000

LIBERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool. Dec. 10.

	10-10 To-day's Quotations. Closing.
December	4.91
January	4.93 4.92
February	4.93
March	4.96 4.95
April	4.96
May	— 4.97
June	4.97
July	— 4.98
August	4.99
September	4.99
October	— 5.00
November	5.01
December	5.03
Middling Spot	5.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool. Dec. 10.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
December	6.58
January	6.64
March	6.76
May	6.86
July	6.94
October	7.07
November	7.07
F. G. F. Spot	6.86

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool. Dec. 10.

BROACH:	
Fully Kood, (Good Staple)	4.73
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.85
Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.97
OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.82
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	4.97
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.12
BENGAL:	
Good	4.04
Superfine	4.14
Fine	4.24
SCINDE:	
Good	4.14
Fine	4.24
Superfine	4.34

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 10.

Silver:—Market is quiet.	
Spot	17-9/16
Forward	17-5/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 10.
Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6-6-8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 10.
Interest Day to Day Loan 8-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan. 0.1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 0-7/8 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-1/8 per cent. to 1-3/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKTT.
New York, Dec. 10.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 10.

T.T. London on Berlin	13.65-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.09-3/4
T.T. London on Brussels	23.47
T.T. London on Madrid	39.90
T.T. London on Milan	63.53
T.T. London on Berne	16.91
T.T. London on Paris	83.28
T.T. London on Prague	109.75
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.25-3/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 10.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £13.3/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register £117-1/2,
P. & O. Banking Corporation £8-3/4.
National Bank of India £43.
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. £108-1/2.
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. £98.5/8.
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent. £53.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £73.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £84.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £105-1/2.
Consols, 2-1/2 per cen. £74.1/8.
War Loan, 5 per cent. £98-1/4.
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. £107.1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 10.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £12/3/9.
Rapeseed Toria Hull-Continent, per ton. Jan.-Feb. sellers £11/18/9.

LINSEED.
London, Dec. 10.
Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £11/0/0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull per ton, Dec.-Jan. sellers £8/18/9.
Linseed Bombay (London) per ton. Dec.-Jan. sellers £11/8/9.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Dec. 10.
Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt., Dec. sellers 16/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt. Jan.-Apl. sellers 17.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 10.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 65 lbs. Cargoes Jan.-Feb. sellers 23.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lbs. Cargoes Jan.-Feb. sellers 23.
Wheat South Australian Parcels. December paid 25/10-1/2.
Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels, no offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKTT.
London, Dec. 10.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta, Dec. per cwt. sellers 8/3.
C. & F. Bombay, Dec. per cwt. sellers 7/9.
C. & F. Karachi, Dec. per cwt. sellers 7/9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Dec. 10.
Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Spot, sellers 2-7/16.

AURANGABAD TOURNAMENT

Sjt. Gulam Tayab, Secretary Publicity Bareau, Osmania College Tournament Aurangabad (Deccan) writes:—

The time of the annual tournament of Aurangabad is fast approaching preparations are being made to make this seven-days-sport's Carnival a greater success than it has ever been. The tournament lasts from 21st December to 28th entries close on 10th Dec

Teams may enter for the following:—

A. Open to all.

Cricket, Foot-ball, Hockey, Tennis (Singles and Doubles) Bridge, Chess, and Pingpong.

B. Only for the Schools of H. E. H. the Nazam's Dominions.

High School Foot-ball, High School Hockey, Middle School Foot-ball Middle School Hockey Sports cups for Middle and High Schools.

There are ten cups and shields to be contested for and 250 silver medals and 12 gold ones to be won.

Those who enter the events from outside are provided lodging, light and medical help free. Boarding arrangements can be made on a nominal charge of ten annas per man per day. Aurangabad is a place where tourists come from over the seas to visit the historical Ellora Caves and frescoed paintings of Ajanta, all in the vicinity of Aurangabad and connected by motor service.

ALL INDIA ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY LEAGUE

Programme For Dec. 18

The Bombay Provincial Board of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League has fixed the following programme for the All-India Anti-Untouchability Day to be observed on Sunday the 18th inst.

(1) A well decorated lorry with posters pasted outside and with boys and girls (both high caste and Harijans) inside will move about the streets of every Ward. The boys and girls will cry out suitable slogans and distribute leaflets and literature on the removal of Untouchability

(2) At least one meeting will be held in each ward, when speeches will be delivered in support of justice being done to Harijans with special emphasis on the need of opening Guruvayur temple to our Harijan brethren.

(3) Kirtans and Bhajans will be held in temples open to Harijans.

(4) Caste Hindus will take Harijans' with themselves to temples

(5) In certain wards there will be processions, where the environment is suitable.

LATE MR. SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI

India's Big Diamond Merchant Dead

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The death, took place of Sheth Surajmal Lallubhai, one of the leading jewellers and diamond merchants in India and Antwerp of heart-failure at the age of 56 at Madras on Saturday at 11 P. M.

About the year 1894 he came to Bombay penniless and poor from Palanpur, but by dint of ability, he became one of the biggest jeweller's in India. He opened branches in Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Trichinopoly and other places.

In religious and social affairs he played a prominent part, and a few years ago he was elected the Secretary of the S. S. Jain Conference. "The Jain Prakash" and "The Palanpur Patrika", the two weekly journals, owe their existence to him. He has given money in charities private and public, to the extent of rupees one lakh and a half. He was trustee of many charitable institutions in Palanpur, Bombay, and other places.

He was a special jeweller to Jammu and Kashmere and the Palanpur States. In Bikaner also he was highly respected. He gave scholarships to many deserving students to prosecute their studies.

Of all the institutions that were financed by him, the Palanpur Vyayamshala and Balamandir are running satisfactorily.

For the last five years he was practically leading a retired life taking keen interest in religion. In the last 2 years he was daily observing silence from 11 p. m. night to 2 p. m. the next day.

As a mark of respect the diamond and pearl merchants in Bombay kept their bazar closed on Sunday.

(Continued from col. 7.)

new building could not be thought of. In deference, however, to the general feeling of the Corporation and the representations from institutions like the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and the public in the matter, proposals for the conversion of an existing block of buildings in the K. E. M. Hospital, are under consideration and it is hoped that some workable scheme will be soon ready and will provide for the pressing need for a Lady students' Hostel. The University of Bombay have also under consideration the question of building a central hostel or of calling upon the Colleges to provide adequate hostel accommodation for their women students.

RESEARCH.

During the year under report, the following inquiries were conducted under the auspices of Indian Research Fund Association:—

1 Determination of Haemoglobin in Health and in Anaemias in Bombay, under the direction of Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, B.Sc., (Lond.), M.D. (London).

2. Nutritive Value of Indian Vegetable Foodstuffs, under the direction of the Professor of Physiology and partly under the Professor of Pharmacology during the former's absence on leave.

3. Foetal and Maternal Dystocia in India, under the direction of Dr. H. D'Sa, M.D. (Bom.), Honorary Lecturer in Obsterics and Gynaecology at this College.

4. A study of Protozoal Parasites in Vitro, under the direction of Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

5. Anthropometric Measurements in Bombay, under the direction of Dr. G. M. Kurulkar, M.B., B.S., Associate Professor of Anatomy.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Administration Report For 1931-32

The following are the extracts from the Administration Report of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay for the year 1931-32.

The Hospital worked throughout the year in excess of the full complement of 354 beds, though a constant check was exercised on the admissions to the Hospital. Proposals for the purchase of Deep X-Ray Therapy Apparatus, out of the donation of Rs 25,000 made by the Wadia Charities, have been made for the acceptance of the Corporation through the Standing Committee and it is hoped that the apparatus will be installed and will be in working order before the end of the current year.

With a view to removing the inconvenience felt by the public in the absence of an ambulance for carrying home or to the burning or burial grounds the dead bodies of patients of this Hospital, one portage car and two wheeled stretchers have been provided at a cost of Rs. 4,658-7. The car is available to the public on payment of a prescribed fee for carrying the dead bodies: while the stretcher are to be utilized for taking the dead bodies of patients of this Hospital in the adjoining locality on similar payment.

PATIENTS TREATED

Of the total number of 10,898 in-patients under treatment (10,540 new admissions plus 358 patients in residence on the 1st January 1931) in the Hospital during the period under report, 4,127 were cured, 4,504 were discharged as relieved, 941 either absconded or left the Hospital against medical advice and 995 died, leaving a balance of 331 patients in the Hospital at the end of the year. Out of the 995 deaths, 212 died within 24 hours of admission, 254 after 24 hours and within 3 days and the remaining 529 after 3 days of their admission into the Hospital. These deaths do not include one still-born child and one miscarriage.

Excluding the amount spent out of the Loan Funds, the total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital during the year 1931-32 including the liabilities outstanding at the end of the year, approximately amounts to Rs. 5,20,321. This expenditure includes the cost of the maintenance and treatment of In-patients, the cost of the Out-patient Department, of the Resident Medical, Nursing and Menial Staff as well as that of the Administration and of maintenance and repairs of buildings. The cost per In-patient, per day, comes to Rs. 3-1-4 and that for each Out-patient to Rs. 0-7-9 per out-door attendance, i.e. about Rs. 0-2-7 per medicine day including the cost of drugs, Surgical Dressings, Skiagrams, Establishment charges, etc. The cost of diets including that of extras and stimulants works out at Rs. 0-8-4 per In-patient, per day. The average cost to the Institution for every In-patient admitted works out to Rs. 38-5-1; while that for every new Out-patient admission works out at Rs. 1-6-9 in all.

IN-PATIENT ACCOMMODATION

Though the scheduled number of beds in the Hospital during the year under report was 354, the demand made by the public on the Hospital accommodation has been so persistent that on an average 20 more patients had to be accommodated over and above the scheduled number. The highest number of In-patients on a single day during the year 1931 was 414. The highest number of in-patient admissions on a single day was 61, the average number of daily admissions being 29. The congestion in the wards exists in spite of refusing admission to many patients whom the Medical Staff would like to admit. The demand for more Hospital accommodation grows in spite of the addition of nearly a thousand beds in the City of Bombay during the last seven years.

The arrangement of admitting unclaimed patients from the Hospital made with the Committee of the Helpless Beggars' Camp has been continued on payment of a contribution of Rs. 10,000 per year by the Municipal Corporation. This has served as an effective check on the relatives of patients who evade removal of the discharged patients and has thus been a real help in the discharge of otherwise unclaimed patients from the wards and to that extent the arrangement has been of assistance in relieving congestion in the Hospital.

NURSING STAFF.

The arrangement of sending three nurses from this Hospital to the Arthur Road Hospital, every three months, was continued, during the year under report.

Reorganisation of nurses' education was undertaken and a teaching unit composed of four Sisters from the Senior Nursing Staff was instituted for practical and bed-side training to supplement the usual teaching by lectures and demonstrations by the College and Hospital Staff. Besides this a new revised system of circle duties for the Nursing Staff was introduced, thus bringing their working hours up to very modern requirements. According to the new arrangement, a Sister has 47 hours of duty, a week, a Staff Nurse, 48 hours and a Probationer Nurse, 53 hours.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

At the request of the Schools Committee, clinics were held at this Hospital as an experimental measure for defective children attending Vernacular Schools in F and G Wards from the 13th August 1931 to the 31st March 1932. The cost of the work for the above period amounted to Rs. 6,032. The number of children treated during the period was 2,129. The work was carried on with perfect co-operation between the Medical Inspectors and Teachers of the Schools Committee and the Medical Officers and the Nursing Staff of this Hospitil for which they deserve to be complimented. Thanks are also due particularly to Dr. Nadir A. Cooper, D.D.S. (New York), who was good enough to volunteer his services free for the Dental Clinics. The experiment was successful beyond expectation.

The Poor Box Charity Fund, from which relief is rendered to poor patients by providing them with spectacles, crutches, trusses, artificial limbs, travelling expenses, etc., has received steady support from the public and from the patients who have been benefited by their attendance at the Hospital as can be seen from the Statement of Accounts published in Appendix 14.

THE COLLEGE

During the year under report, 70 fresh admissions were made in June 1932. The number of regular students on the College rolls, of whom 22 were Lady Students at the close of the year, was as shown below:—

I. M.B., B.S., First Year 69;
I. M.B., B.S., Second Year 47;
II. M.B., B.S., Third Year 50;
III. M.B., B.S. Fourth Year 51;
III. M.B., B.S., Fifth Year 73;
Total 290; Post-graduates 15; Grand Total 305.

Students were sent up for the different examinations of the University of Bombay; their results are tabulated below:—

I. M.B., B.S., (April 1931) 36 Candidates sent up. 18 Passed ed the whole examination.

I. M.B., B.S., (December 1931) 71 Candidates sent up, 32 Passed the whole examination.

II. M.B., B.S. (April 1931) 28 Candidates sent up, 14 passed the whole examination.

II. M.B., B.S., (January 1932) 48 Candidates sent up, 31 passed the whole examination.

Final M.B., B.S. Part II (April 1931) 23 Candidates sent up, 8 passed the whole examination.

III M.B., B.S., (April 1931) 21 Candidates sent up, 12 passed part of the examination.

III. M.B.,B.S. (December 1931) 57 Candidates sent up, 25 passed the whole examination, 7 passed part of the examination.

B.Sc. Physiology—Principal 1 Candidate sent up, 1 passed the whole examination.

M.D.—Medicine 3 Candidates sent up, 3 passed the whole examination, (2 with distinction).

M.D.—Midwifery 4 Candidates sent up, 2 passed the whole examination.

THE EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the College and the Hostel, excluding the amount spent out of loan funds comes to Rs. 2,28,848. The revenue of the College in the form of tuition fees, hostel rent and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 79,497, the corresponding figures of expenditure and income for the previous year being Rs. 2,29,501 and Rs. 79,116, respectively. Fees from post-graduates students which are not included in the above figure amount to Rs. 2,400.

As stated in the last year's report, the Corporation has sanctioned the construction of a separate Museum building out of the donation of Rs. 1,10,000 in Government Promissory Notes given by the Trustees of Seth Jamnadas Lallubhai Charities and to supplement the remaining cost out of Municipal Loan Funds to meet the excess over the amount of the donation. The foundation work of this building has already started and it is hoped the building will be ready during the course of the year.

HOSTEL FOR LADY STUDENTS.

The question of providing residential accommodation to women students of this College engaged attention during the year under review; but due to financial stringency, proposals for a

(Continued in Column 5).

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu—Magsar Shud 15, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 13, 1351.
Parsi—Tir 7, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 2m.
Sunset—6h 3m.
H'ghtide—11-12
Lowtide—5-50; 17-19.
Phase of the Moon: Full Moon 13th Dec. 7h 41m. last Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m; New moon 27th Dec. 4h. 52m. p.m.
Bombay Engineering Congress 18th session, to be opened by H E. the Governor, Royal Institute of Science, 2-30 p.m.
Improvement Trust Board, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 13.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Igloo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL:—"Tarzan The Ape Man Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE:—"White Zombie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sundar." Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE:—"Subehka-Sitara." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
ROXY:—"Lucky Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PALACE TALKIES (Byculla):—"The Man Who Came Back" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 Noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p. m. light Music by Miss Lakdawalla; instrumental music by Mahomed Khan (Surbahar solo); 9 p. m. News in Hindi.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

THE GATHA SOCIETY: A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow, Tuesday, at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Beheramgore T. Anklesaria will deliver a lecture on "Yasna Ha 43 Stanzas 15 and 16."

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB: A meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab will be held at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Fort, on Friday next at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) when Mr. A. S. Khan, Nakhat, will read a paper on "Islamic Science and Medicine". Mr. Ahmad Ali Noorbhai will be the host.

FISHERMAN STABBED BY NEIGHBOUR?

Arrest Of Suspect

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Animosity, which existed between two parties of fishermen living as neighbours in a chawl at Sonapur Lane, culminated in a stabbing affray on Sunday night. As a result Kashinath Krishna (25), is lying in a serious condition in the G.T. Hospital, while Narayan Mahadev, alleged to be his assailant, is in the custody of the Princess Street Police.

It appears that on Sunday night the rival parties engaged themselves in a heated argument. A scuffle followed, in the course of which, it is alleged, Narayan whipped out a knife and stabbed Kashinath. The latter was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the G.T. Hospital.

The Princess Street Police appeared on the scene, and arrested Narayan, the suspect.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION VIZAGAPATAM, 1932-33

The Third Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Vizagapatam from 28-12-32 to 11-1-33 (both days inclusive), in accordance with the usual practice, of holding a Swadeshi Exhibition Annually.

The Exhibition will consist of Khadi (certified by A. I. S. A.) Industrial crafts, Fine Arts and Demonstration sections. Gold and Silver medals ard certificates of merit will be awarded for the best exhibits in each section. No stall holder will be permitted to exhibit or sell mill cloth, Indian or non-Indian.

The Arts section will include, painting, photography and sculpture. Gold medals will be awarded for the best landscape, the best portrait and the best composition, either in oil or water colours, as also for the best photograph (not less than full plate) of any subject and for the best sculptural exhibit.

Competitions will be held in spinning on charka and takli. Valuable prizes will be given to successful competitors. Lectures will be arranged on suitable and appropriate subjects by experts. There will also be provided physical culture demonstrations and amusements.

Intendirg exhibitors are requested to correspond with T. Suryanarayana Rao, Secretary of the Third Swadeshi Exhibition, Vizagapatam.

THAT "SNAKE" AGAIN!

Gujerati Woman Badly "Bitten"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

While lighting a stove in her room at Kata Bazar, Shamjubai Chunilal, a Gujerati woman aged 20, received severe burns on Sunday afternoon. She was removed to the G.T. Hospital, where she is lying in a precarious condition.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS UNION

Executive Committee Formed

An extraordinary general meeting of the Press Workers' Union held to-day (Sunday) at Shinde Hall, Girgaon when Mr. G. L. Kandalker, the president of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) was unanimously elected to the Chair.

The chairman congratulated the press workers and organisers of the Press Workers' Union upon their decisive attitude towards the disruptive forces which had succeeded in the past, in destroying a good number of Union in Bombay and were busy in creating a division within the ranks of even this Union. He warned them of the tactics of those elements, and exhorted them to proceed with the work of organisation of their Unios unabated. He then called upon Mr. B. L. Sarang, the organiser of the Union to submit the report of organisation before the meeting.

Mr. Sarang read the statement of accounts of the old Union stating that out of Rs. 145-9-0, the total subscription collected in the past, a sum of Rs. 49 was spent on printing and the stationery and the balance of Rs. 96-9-0 was deposited in the bank in the name of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the then President of the Union. He also narrated the various obstacles wilfully placed in his work of organisation by a certain group, and said that he was glad to have understood them at the very start of the Union.

The names of the members of the Executive Committee with Mr. Shukla as President, Mr. B. L. Sarang, the General Secretary and Mr. Bhasker Rane as the treasurer were proposed. The proposition was passed unanimously. Another resolution authorising the Managing Committee to make the necessary alterations and amendments in the constitution of the old Union was also passed.

Dr. Chitnis, Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery, the Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Dr. Gawande, Mr. Shinde, the General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Messrs. Nadkerni, Gaikwad, the Treasurer of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and Sangammnerker then addressed the meeting.

MAHAMAKHAM SWADESHI EXHIBITION

To Be Opened At Kumbakonam On February 25 Next

The Secretary, the Buy Indian League, Madras, Joint Secretary, the Mahanakham All-India Swadeshi Exhibition Committee, Kumbakonam, and the Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Tiruppur, have issued the following statement regarding the Mahamakham All-India Swadeshi Exhibition to be run in the playgrounds of the Town High School, Kumbakonam, from the 25th February 1933 to the 20th March 1933;

"The Exhibition will be run under the joint auspices of the Buy Indian League and the All-India Spinners' Association.

In the matter of cloths, only handspun, and handwoven cloth will be exhibited and the All-India Spinners' Association, Tamil Nad branch will be in charge of the arrangements of the Khadi section. Dealers in Khadi and the branches of the All-India Spinners' Association, intending to take stalls are requested to apply to the Secretary, All-India Spinners Association, Tamil Nad Branch, Tiruppur, South India.

All communications intended for this exhibition may be addressed to either. (1) The Secretaries, The Mahamakham All-India Swadeshi Exhition Committee, Post Box No. 9, Kumbakonam or (2) The Secretary, The Buy Indian League, Armenian Street, Madras or (3) The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Tiruppur, South India."

India: Nearing The Goal

SIR STANLEY REED ON PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

The third and last session of the Indian Round Table Conference is to meet on Tuesday. We cannot disguise the fact that it will assemble in a chilly atmosphere. Hope deferred has made many Indian hearts sick. The vehement activities of a few politicians have created in suspicious minds the deep-seated belief that Parliament with a great Conservative predominance will not implement the policy and pledges of the Government, writes Sir Stanley Reed in "The Spectator." These lamentable doubts have found expression in the statement of Delegates before they sailed from India. They need not be taken too seriously. There has been a certain misinterpretation of the attitude of some of the most prominent members. Others have pursued the practice—not unknown in England—of shouting loudly, in the belief that the more you ask the greater your return. It lies on us to disperse this miasma of distrust, and to convince the Conference that we are in earnest in our determination to give to India a constitution which will, in the fullness of time, place her amongst the constituent States of the Commonwealth.

No more tremendous task was ever remitted to a body of publicists. The Conference, and the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which will afterwards work with it, is charged with filling in the details of a government for three hundred and fifty millions of the human race. That vast aggregation of poples is not homogeneous in race, religion, or even forms of administration; on the contrary communal differences are intensely alive. The Government must rest on a democratic basis; the traditions of India are aristocratic and autocratic. The constitution must carry the confidence that it wil work; maintain intact the fabric of Government whilst the sense of nationality grows; and carry India through the shock to its social and economic structure believed by the unparalleled fall in the prices of primary commodities. Above all, it must command a sufficient measure of popular approval to breathe into the dry words of the draftsmen the spirit of life. But behind all these varying forces there is a common purpose—an all-pervading, intense desire for such a change in the form of government that the Indian people will become captains of their own souls, and hold their heads high amongst the peoples of the world. The very magnitude of the task is our inspiration; the tradition of our rule the guide.

SAFEGUARDS.

Fortunately, an immense volume of preparatory work has been done, and on many points agreement is already reached. The Constitution is to be federal in shape embracing within its orbit both the Indian States and the Provinces of British India, which will in effect be raised to the dignity of States. It will work through a bi-cameral legislature, a Senate representing the Governments of the component units, and a House of Representatives elected by direct vote. This Federal Government will function through a Cabinet, responsible to the Legislatures in our Parliamentary sense of the term. For a transition period there will be certain limitation on this responsibility. Special powers are to be reserved to the Viceroy-and-Governor-General to secure that in all circumstances the King's Government shall be carried on. He, too, will be charged for a term of years with the direction of defence and external affairs, and the protection of the minorities which loom so largely in Indian affairs. There will be safeguards—though securities is the better term—in order to secure confidence in Indian finance, currency and exchange, and the prevention of discriminatory legislation. These safeguards—particularly those relating to financial stability—are an essential Indian interest. Nothing could be more prejudicial to India's welfare, with the immense constructive work remaining to be done, than to weaken the splendid credit she enjoys in the London market. But we shall do well to draw them boldly, strongly and simply; minor restrictions will be irritating in their effect and less effective in the security they afford. Under this Federal umbrella will be grouped the component units—the Indian States, preserving their present forms of government until modified by agreement, and the Provinces of British India under their Governors, each with a Cabinet responsible to the legislature.

BARREN.

In this rough-hewn structure there are many corners to be rounded off, gaps to we filled. This should have been the task of the Second Conference, but it was so trammelled by the communal discussion that it was deplorably barren of achievement. That is now substantially out of the way. The courage of the Imperial Government in prescribing its own solution, followed by Mr. Gandhi's fast, has led to the agreement between the Depressed Classes and the Caste Hindus. Hindus and Muslims are beginning to ask themselves if they cannot do something better by negotiation than the condominium ordained. With that vexed question removed the work of the Conference resolves itself into filling in the details of the picture already limned. The constitution and powers of the Federal Legislature remain to be defined, though there is a substantial measure of agreement. More thorny is the nature of the Federal Executive and its relationship with the Legislature. Then there is the issue where the residuary powers shall lie—with the Federal Legislature or the component States, on which Hindu and Muslim opinion is sharply divided. The powers of the Federal Court have to be determined—whether it is to be simply a Court for the adjudication of issues between the States and the Federal Government or, in addition, a Supreme Appellate Court for British India and such Indian States as may care to use it.

The ground has, however, been well explored, and these issues are ripe for decision. Moreover, the delegates will have before them an authoritative body of information on the Franchise, Federal Finance and the financial problems affecting the Indian States, which will help them to quick decisions. The Conference charged with this task commands confidence. The Indian Delegate is compact and representative. though we shall sadly miss the figure of Mr. Sastri, whose lofty purpose and splendid oratory lift every discussion to a high plane, and the Indian Princes with their wide and experienced grasp of affairs. Mr. Gandhi and the Congress have banged the door, wide open to their participation by reverting to civil disobedience. It should be reopened if they prefer the golden key. The British delegates will bring to the discussions a detailed knowledge of the working of Parliamentary institutions, as well in many cases a recent knowledge of India. In the circumstances of the time the Conference could hardly have been better manned.

To the people of this Island, who stand behind the Conference and Parliament, may a word be said? They are confronted by a tremendous problem—yes—but also by a superb opportunity. What is the nationalist movement in India? Our own creation. It is the ripe fruit of close association with us and our liberty-loving institutions. Behind it lie the hundreds of thousands of students from Universities teaching our own literature in our own language; a newspaper Press which reaches the remotest corners of land; politicians and publicists taught in our own educational institutions and those of the United States and the Continent; and a constitution slowly broadened from precedent to precedent. All these dynamic forces were quickened by the War and its aftermath; the demand for self-governing institutions is one every intelligent man long foresaw. We sowed the seed; let us not be afraid of the harvest. But if we are to reap it we must recapture the spirit of adventure which in Canada and other Dominions established self-governing nations within the Commonwealth. The greater the courage and confidence we put forth now, the greater will be the measure of our success.

BUS KNOCKS DOWN BOY CYCLIST

Dragged To Distance Of 55 Feet

PRECARIOUS CONDITION IN HOSPITAL

A 18-year old Hindu boy was serious injured in a motor bus cident which occured at the junction of Girgaum Road and Lamington Road on Sunday evening. Vithal Karmarkar, the boy in question, was knocked off his bicycle and dragged to distance of 55 feet. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he is lying in a serious condition.

It appears that the boy was riding a bicycle along Girgaum Road, when a B.E.S.T. bus came from behind at a fairly fast speed, and knocked down the boy. The bus was not stopped until the victim had been dragged to a distance of 55 feet. The Lamington Road police removed the boy to the hospital and arrested the driver of the bus. Further inquiries are in progress.

GANDHI SEVA SENA AND GURUVAYUR

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena there will be a public meeting to discuss the Guruvayoor Question and Mahatmaji's and Syt. Kellappan's impending 'Fast unto Death' from 2nd January next, at Daryasthan Gully, Mandvi, to-day (Monday at 8 p. m. (S. T.).

President: Dr. Poonshey H. Meisheri.

Speakers: Dr. Bhamulai Shukla Syt. Dhirajram Bhatt, Smt. Ramaben Bhatt and others.

OBJECTIONABLE SPEECHES?

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

In connection with three speeches delivered by Mr. G. N. Tikekar, Mr. F. K. Khan, City Magistrate, has issued orders under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code asking him to show cause why he should not be bound over for good behaviour for one year and execute a bond for Rs. 4000 and also furnish two sureties of Rs. 2000 each.

The speeches delivered were it is stated in connection with the Ottawa Bill, the Ordinance Bill and the Viceregal Reception at Nagpur.

The case has been fixed for December 14.—A.P.

Ahmedabad.—A report has been received here of the release from Dhulia jail of Gulzarilal Nanda and Khandubhai Desai, secretaries of the Textile Labour Association, on the completion of their terms of imprisonment.—A.P.

Jethlal Patel, a political prisoner in Sabarmati Jail, has died of anaemia and his body has been cremated near the Gandhi Ashram by his relatives and by inmates of the Ashram.—A.P.

OUR "DEPRESSED" BRETHREN

How Their Disabilities Are Removed

NAVSARI SEVA MANDAL'S ACTIVITES

The Hon. Secretary of the Harijan Seva Mandal, Navsari, send us "a general outline of the work of the Gujarat Antiaj Seva Mandal, extracts from which are given below:—

The population of Gujarat with Kathiawar and other Native States is about one crore. The so-called "depressed classes" are about 20 lakhs. Their number is one-fifth of the whole population of Gujarat. In the wole of Gujarat no body has taken special interest in the welfare of these depressed calsses people.

Only H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has given special facilities for water and education of these people.

Even in Baroda State the sense of untouchability still remains in the minds of the so-called High class Hindus. Still, nowever, the Baroda State has given much more attention to their welfare than any other State or the Government of Gujarat.

OPPOSITION OF THE ORTHODOX.

The Guarat Provincial Congress Committee of the Indian National Congress has taken up the work of the deressed classes for the last 12 years. In the beginning it had to face with many difficulties. It had to fight opposition of the orthodox people Moreover, it found very difficult to have sincere workers as they had to suffer many hardships, and they feared of being outcasted. But any how, it got the workers and most of them were high caste Hindus. The Gujarat Vidayapitha has given its share in giving good workers for this kind of social work.

There is a standing body of workers working amongst the depressed classes called 'The Antiaj Seva Mandal". Those who take the vow of service for certain period they are considered to be the members of the said Mandal. The number of such members in the Mandal is twelve. The president of the above Mandal is Syt. A. V. Thaker

STARTING OF SCHOOLS

This institution is not able to extend its hand in every corner of Gujarat, but wherever it has found favourable circumstances there it has started schools and boarding schools, and thereby it has tried and been trying to come in contact with the depressed classes and has taken the share in their miseries training of their children in good healthy atmospere and for giving them industrial education 4 boarding schools has been started in different parts of Gujarat, viz., one in Navsari (Surat District) another in Bodal (Kaira District) third in Godhra (Panchmahal District) the fourth in proper Kaira, specially for Bhangi boys

All expenditure of the boys is incurred by the institution. Here they are given tuitions in tailoring, shoemaking cane-work, weaving, etc. Moreover there are regular school classes even. In all there are 80 to 85 students in the above boarding schools for the present. In different places in the whole of Gujarat there are 10 schools started by this Mandal. 300 students take education therein. There are 24 aided schools affiliated to the institution. 600 students take advantage of these schools. In all this Mandal conducts 4 boarding schools, 10 schools, 24 aided schools and 3 night schools. In Kathiawar also there is such an institution which is working for the uplift of the depressed classes. It has started 3 boarding schools and 12 schools, and, in all, about 600 students are being trained there.

In Gujarat societies have been started in the following towns, in Navsari, Nadiad, Bulsar, Viramgaum, Sidhpur, Patan, Prantij, Mehodha and Vaso. Wherever necessary Co-operative stores are opened so that they may not be cheated in buying grains, and such other articles of their daily use.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

We are giving scholarships to students for higher education, though we must confess that we have not been liberal enough in this matter. We have opened bamboo work for the Navsari Bhangis for experiment to know how far we would be able to succeed. If the experiment turn out successful that work can be developed later.

In villages this people have to suffer much for water they have no special wells and they have to beg water from the high class Hindus for that they have to wait for a long time.

DIGGING AND REPAIRING WELLS.

That we saw and at once took up the work of digging and constructing new wells and repairing of old ones. In villages where there was absolute necessity for them.

In all 123 new wells are dug, and 113 wells are repaired in different districts of Gujarat.

Total expenditure for these wells work has come to Rs. 1,21435-2-10. There are about 50 workers in our Mandal. They every now and then take rounds in their centres when they are free.

TEMPLES FOR HARIJANS.

Even the orthodox Hindus have opened the temples' door for them. At more than thirty places in Gujarat temples have been thrown open to them. Even in far remotest villages Bapuji's (Gandhiji's) fast has created a wonderful effect.

This Gujarat Antiaj Seva Mandal spends nearly Rs. 20,000|00 per year in the cause of this people.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A MIGHTY THRILL

SHE WAS NOT DEAD ... NOR ALIVE ... Just a

"WHITE Zombie"

PERFORMING HIS EVERY DESIRE!

Here's a burning, glamorous love tale told on the border-land of life and death ... the story of a fiend who placed the woman he desired under the strange spell of

WHITE ZOMBIE

rendering her soul-less, lifeless yet permitting her to walk and breathe and do his every bidding!

Starts where all other Thrillers leave off!

2ND WEEK!

STILL THE DEMAND OF THOUSANDS IS NOT SATISFIED. CROWDS CLAMOURING TO SEE IT.

BOOK RIGHT NOW!

THE CAPITOL

DAILY 3 SHOWS

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MORE THRILLS Than "TRADER HORN"

Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE with JOHNNY WEISSMULLER, Neil Hamilton, C. Aubrey Smith, Maureen O'Sullivan

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

BREATHLESS THRILLS

Watch Tarzan's Daily Fights with Apes, Lions and other terrible wild beasts all single-handed!

Also A Comedy Cartoon of

FLIP THE FROG

GERMANY ACCEPTS EQUALITY FORMULA

Her Representative To Attend Bureau Meetin On Tuesday

GENEVA, Dec. 11.

Germany has accepted the equality formula. It is probable that German representative will attend the meeting of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference on December 15 and the General Commission on December 14.—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932

INTERNATIONAL DEBTS

The progress of discussions on the subject of International Indebtedness has proceeded on lines forecast in these columns. America has taken strong exception to the British special pleader that the obligation to pay the debts interferes with the settlement of the normal international trade balance; or that the Lausanne arrangement among European nations on the Debts and Reparations questions was initiated with the knowledge and concurrence of America; or that the question of the economic recovery of the world is necessarily connected with the question of the Debts. The readers of Sir Arthur Salter's recently published "Recovery" will realise the weight of President Hoover's rejoinders to the British sophistries even more fully than the author perhaps intended; while Mr. Cole's Guide through this chaos of International indebtedness would prove more illuminating than Virgil proved to Dante's Spirit in the Nether Regions.

CASUISTICAL ARGUMENTS.

That the settlement of International Trade Balances is complicated by the necessity to make large payments for unproductive debts is undeniable; but that trade and economic recovery is impeded because of these payments is a deduction that only the special position of Britain in world economic could alone suggest. If these payments had been for productive, self-supporting debts, or within the ability of the debtors to make, there would have been no question of such complications. India has been paying, in relation to her people's ability, heavy sums every year for over a hundred years, without the British Government ever realising the impoverishing and depressing nature of such payments.

SPECIOUS PLEA.

That India is being steadily drained away of her life-blood for these payments every year in progressive proportions has ever been explained away by Anglo-Indian statesmen, and their masters in Britain, on the specious plea that these are payments for service rendered and goods supplied (?). But now that the shoe pinches themselves, they have put forward an argument, which, had any Indian publicist ventured to urge it, he would have been soon silenced. Officials impecunious in argument know how to stop their opponents from criticising their acts and policies.

INSEPARABLE ISSUES.

In the American mind, President Hoover rightly points out, the question of Debt payments is inseparably associated with the problem of Armaments. If European nations can continue to spend, year after year, despite their people's monies, why can they not pay for goods and services actually supplied to them, and after every facility afforded them to suit their convenience in making payment? America has foregone over 40 per cent. of her actual debt due from these countries, as the present funding agreements stand.

FEEDING ARMAMENTS

MOLOCH.

That burden must fall on the American tax-payer; and the latter is willing to write that off as 'his' contribution to save the world from chaos threatened by insensate European rivalries breaking out in the European War. That these goods and services have all been turned into powder and shot is also no fault of the American people. The War was brought about by what Mr. Lewes Dickinson has aptly described as the "European Anarchy."

WHY SHOULD AMERICA

SUFFER?

American, and other countries, who joined in the war, were only interested in putting an end to the condition of things which could so vitally endanger the entire mechanism of modern civilisation. If that danger is not even now past,—and the United States consider the still continued race for armaments as the strongest evidence of the peril continuing,—why should America encourage them in their madness? Why should Americans bear the burden of the European follies?

INEVITABLE ULTIMATUM

"Pay or Default" is thus the inevitable ultimatum from the United States. Britain cannot make default, no matter what her die-hards say. True, if Britain decides to honour her bond, she will have a hard time of it; but the depletion of the British gold reserves would be a flea-bite in proportion to the support British credit would receive through the continuance of these payments. Even if Britain has to forego her own dues from her debtors,—which looks very likely,—the final balance will not be so very adverse as the logic of the British Note to America might suggest.

JUST DEMAND

France has no earthly hope of recovering Reparations from Germany, either under the original Treaty, or under the Young Plan. But Britain can sacrifice the French and Italian payments due to her, if the worst comes to worst, in order to maintain her own credit with America and the rest of the world. Under these conditions, we may confidently hope all the parties concerned will, sooner or later, meet the present instalment of debt due to America, and then beg that country to join them in a new scheme for easing the world depression. The only guarantee America demands as a price of her co-operation in that task is well within the power of Europe to offer, if only European nations and European statesmen have the will to do.

"Begining Of The End"

When things go wrong, it is no pleasure to us to say: "We told you so." But self-respecting Indian Round Tablers might have spared themselves their present plight. The London Conference has all but failed from the Indian point of view, though it may have succeeded—for the present—from the Tory view-point. The Indian members of the Conference could not be unaware of the Tory game and need not have joined in it.

WHY SURRENDER?

Reuter is constrained to admit that "last week's optimism has somewhat evaporated in the face of divergence of views on some important problems." The latest news is, that things are not so bad as this doleful message indicated but there is no doubt that the impasee reported to have been reached on Saturday is only a prelude to a complete deadlock. According to the political correspondent of the "Daily Herald," the deadlock has already been reached. It is not, however, the deadlock that we fear so much as an illegitimate way out of it through further surrender on the part of the Indian members. Mr. Kelkar is understood to have remarked that the Indian Liberals "will make no further concessions" despite the friendly pressure by Lord Sankey, Lord Irwin, Lothian. Only one cannot be too sure of the Liberals or the Responsivists who have already made enormous concessions. If Mr. Kelkar is right in his belief that "this crisis is probably the beginning of the end," we would certainly prefer break up of the conference to a further surrender on the part of Indians.

THE PRESCRIBED COURSE.

Despite the admitted evaporation of the earlier optimism, Reuter declares that nothing has hitherto transpired to justify the suggestion that the Conference will not complete the agenda, three heads of which are still outstanding, by the due date. We agree that the Government will somehow finish the agenda by the prescribed date and by the prescribed method. When Indian delegates surrender to their views, capital will be made of the method of agreement. When that is not possible, the Indian's suggestions will be duly noted—of course with sympathy—and may be finally accepted or rejected. In this way the Conference may well end before Christmas. The sooner the farce ends, the better.

FLOUTING INDIAN OPINION.

Government's scheme, so far as it has been disclosed, is worse than a farce. It is a challenge to the country. As Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, President of the Liberal Federation, observes in his cable sent to the Premier, the reserve powers of the Governor-General and Governors and other suggested safeguards "make central responsibility and provincial autonomy quite illusory." Sir Samuel's latest statement on the Indian Army is a piece of studied defiance of the public demand. According to that statement, the Governor-General is to remain for as long a time as one can now forsee solely responsible for the Army. The Legislature cannot touch military expenditure nor can it have an effective control over Indianisation or the use of the Army.

ALIENATING THE MODERATES

As the Western India Liberal Association thinks, if the present scheme is adhered to "Indianisation will take a century to materialise." On the whole, Mr. Chintamani has understated rather than overstated the position in India when he says that "the Hoare proposals, if persisted in, will wholly alienate even moderate elements rendering impossible the co-operation of the Liberals in working the new Constitution." It is, indeed, significant that prominent Liberals should declare, disillusioned by the progress of the London negotiations, that there are occasions, when they think it a duty to non-co-operate with Government. We shall wait and see whether, when the crucial test comes, the bulk of the Liberals will adjust themselves to Government's scheme or will compel them to adjust it in accordance with the people's demands.

"UNWRITTEN RULE OF THE BAR"

To, the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While there is a legitimate outcry against the "Dual System" prevailing in our High Court and a pressing demand by the litigant class for its abolition, instances are not wanting wherein the members of the honourable profession—members of the Bar—have been found ignoring what is known as an unwritten rule of the Bar, which, according to a recent pronouncement from the Bench, was strictly observed in the past, but is not now observed as it ought to by some members of the Bar, with the result that the unfortunate client has to invariably suffer and often very seriously.

There have been several instances recently, when a counsel has been briefed—and very often even two—for a litigant for a case on board, neither of them is available when the case is called on and although the litigant and his solicitor is present, the case is dismissed or decided against the client for want of counsel appearing on his behalf and the least that the innocent client has to suffer is a heavy sum in costs and some times worse.

By a fiction that has lost all its substance, if any there was when it started, counsel is not liable in damages or otherwise to his client for his default in appearing after having received full day's fees and undertaken to conduct the case by retaining his brief.

The result of this mischievous fiction affects another innocent party, namely, the attorney briefing the counsel, as the penalised client attributes his misfortune to the attorney, and the least the attorney often suffers is the loss of his client.

Cannot the Legislature or at all events the Bar Society, which controls these honourable "defaulters," devise ways and means to put a stop to this lamentable habit of some of its members.—Yours, etc.,

"LAMENTING LITIGANT."
Bombay, December 11.

ISLAM, A RELIGION OF UNITY

Muslims' Urgent Duty To Support Lucknow Endeavour

(By Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate)

At this critical juncture, when the future constitution of the Government of our country is about to be shaped in the form of a Parliamentary Statute as a result of the joint deliberations of the British and Indian delegates at the Round Table Conference at London, and when the representatives of several responsible bodies of the different communities of our country are meeting together at an All-Party Conference at Allahabad, immediately after the session of the All-India Muslim Conference at Lucknow, and discussing problems of vital importance and far-reaching consequences affecting the future interests and relations of persons of diverse races, religions and communities, it would be interesting to note what historic part is played by persons professing Islam as their religion and what useful services have been rendered by them in the cause of the building and uplift of Nations.

HOLY QURAN DOES NOT FAVOUR DOGMA.

It may be at once stated at the outset that there is a great misconception even amongst the Mahomedans as to the main purpose of the Holy Quran which is revered by Mahomedans of all sects and creeds inhabiting the various countries all over the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe as their highest authority in matters of religion and secular law. The main purpose of Al Quran which is one of the shortest of the great religious books of the World is not merely that of a code, but it gives expression to the unity of Islam as a religion in its broadest aspect in the form of reflections on life and about the future rather than of dogmas as wrongly understood by some at present. "Religion" in this connection must be understood "as a Divine influence underlying and supporting every relation of life and every social institution," as explained by Max Muller in his Introduction to the "Science of Religion."

Islam is a historic religion having a great potential vitality within and having at its back dynamic forces which roused the Arabs to such unparalleled activity as enabled them to make their mark felt in history by spread of the banner of Islam in all directions from Arabia to Damascus, Syrio, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Persia, Spain, Carthege, China, India and other countries within a comparatively short space of time by the help of priests and theologians who accompanied the Arab armies wherever they went. Several of the institutions of the Mahomedans were actually copied by the Western Nations who adopted them as beneficial to society.

TOLERANCE, THE KEY-NOTE.

It is a great mistake to believe that Islam ever countenanced a communal spirit or a spirit of intolerance in its treatment of persons professing other religions. On the contrary as has been pointed out by Mr. Justice Ali Akbar Mirza of the High Court of Bombay, "toleration was the chief feature of Islam which enjoined on its followers to treat men of other religions with respect and love and further preaches a message of unity and brotherhood to mankind." Thus the Hindus and Mahomedans have lived together peacefully and in harmony for about nine centuries past as children devoted to the same motherland being a few stray cases of internal strifes and disorder due to prejudices and a lack of knowledge of the cardinal doctrines of Islam.

CO-OPERATE WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES.

Islam is also a progressive religion and has the capacity of inspiring its followers by its broad outlook and catholicity of spirit to move with the times as suggested by Mr. Justice Mirza. It is therefore, upto the Mahomedans to respond to the urgent call of the day and unite and co-operate with their brethren professing the Hindu, Sikh and other religions so as to urge the British Government by their unanimous demand to annul the Communal Award foisted upon them as prejudicial to the real interests of our country and which is inconsistent with the Federal form of Government.

AN APPEAL.

May, I, therefore, humbly appeal to my Moslem brothers of all sects and creeds that they should muster strength and courage and support whole-heartedly the resolutions that may be arrived at by the All-Parties' Unity Conference so as to make it a complete success by permanently uprooting their internal dissentions which are unfortunately eating into the very vitals of Islam and exposing them to ridicule in the eyes of the world and thereby vindicate the high lessons taught by their sacred religion?

Notes of the Day

Approaching Solution.

The news from Geneva that the German Government has accepted the draft formula evolved to satisfy the German claim for equality in armaments is an indication of the determination of the Big Powers to reach an amicable solution regarding a problem which has caused considerable bitterness between France and Germany. The representatives of the Five Powers, vitally concerned over the question, had, it appears, a most difficult time, in evolving proposals which the French and German Governments would both regard as acceptable. Matters had reached a breaking point on Sunday. M. Paul Boncour during a "breathless dash" to his hotel to telephone to M. Herriot told a Reuter's representative "Things are not going badly but it is not yet over." If things are "really over," the Powers can proceed effectively, at Geneva to take up the practical work of securing allround reduction in armaments.

Impertinent.

Some days after the Council of the All-India Muslim League passed a resolution disapproving of the Allahabad proposals, the Bengal Presidency Muslim League passed a resolution thoroughly approving of those very proposals. Sir Mohammad Yakub, Secretary of the All-India League, has accordingly addressed a letter to the Bengal League saying that the attitude of the latter is "highly improper and objectionable" and asking it to show cause why it "should not be disaffiliated." The Bengal League has certainly expressed the wishes of the Muslims of the province to whom the body is primarily responsible. In any case it is impertinent as well as unconstitutional for a mere secretary, however much he thinks of himself to hold out the threat of disaffiliation to a whole Provincial League without the previous consent of the All-India Council.

Hard On Them.

It is but right that in the referendum that is now being taken in Kerala with regard to the Guruvayur temple the votes of the harijans are not taken. It is now reported that Gandhiji has desired that the votes of even the caste Hindus "who are not temple-goers" should not be reckoned. If the report is true, the suggestion is certainly very hard on the caste Hindus concerned, especially those who keep away from temples just because the temples are not open to the harijans. Moreover, it is extremely difficult to say with certainly whether a perticular person is a temple goer or not. We would suggest that, whether the votes of the so-called non-temple-goers are counted or not in deciding the Guruvayur issue, they may be recorded, so as to enable the public to know to what extent precisely the caste Hindus in general favour temple entry by harijans.

A Boon To Students.

The Oxford University Press has done a service to Indian students by publishing, under the title "My Early Life," an abridgment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography. The original work is already recognised as a classic in the autobiographical literature of the world and as such deserves to be a special favourite in every school and college library. The present abridgment by Mr. Mahadeo Desai includes in its 160 pages the essential portions of the original; and though it ends the narrative of events with the year 1914, it contains enough matter to give an intelligent student a clear idea of the principles that have shaped Gandhiji's whole life. Apart from its undoubted ethical value the autobiography is a literary masterpiece and its handy summary, offered for the moderate price of one rupee, makes it an ideal reading book for every student. Surely no Indian student who knows English should be without it.

AMRAOTI LETTER

Military Training Camp For Youths

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Dec. 9.

The Military Training Camp which the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal is opening under the auspices of its Civic Defence Force from the 25th of December is attracting considerable attention on the part of the youths. There is a large demand for admission. Thorough preparations are being made and the Camp is expected to be the unique of its type.

PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the Amraoti citizens was held in Jog Square on the 7th evening, in protest of the heavy taxation newly laid upon the citizens by the Municipal Committee. The speakers in course of their speeches put before the public the fact that there being various ways of cutting down the expenditure the committee has followed this course of increasing taxes. The meeting also passed a resolution condemning the members of the committee who voted for taxation.

CAWNPORE ULEMAS

To Take Part In Lucknow And Allahabad Conferences

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11.

The Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Cawnpore, held a meeting to-day, and authorised members to participate in the Lucknow and Allahabad conferences. The meeting condemned the action of Maulana Mazharuddin, the Working Secretary of the Jamiat, and held that the Committee never authorised him to attend the recent meeting at Delhi nor sign the statement issued from that place.—A.P.

BRITAIN WILL PAY

"NO TIME FOR DISCUSSION NOW"

This Is No Precedent For "Resumption Of Annual Payments"

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Britain will pay in gold in her December debt instalment to the United States, this being the least prejudicial method, declares a new British note presented to Washington, to-day. But the British Government sees no reason to modify the general conclusions set forth in its note on December 1. Government is convinced that the system of intergovernmental payments of war debts, as it existed before the Hoover moratorium, cannot be revived without disaster and welcomes the United States' suggestion for close examination of the matter between the two countries.

Government reserves till then comments on certain views in the Washington Note of December 7.

Government profoundly regrets that the United States Government has decided not to commend to the Congress suspension of the December instalment, which alone will obviate the difficulties of transfer. The December payment is not to be regarded as resumption of annual payments. It is made because there has been no time for discussion of the existing agreement, and because Washington has expressed the opinion that the payment would greatly increase the prospects of satisfactory approach to the whole question. The payment will be treated as the capital payment of which account should be taken in any final settlement.

The note urges the importance of discussion with the United States to conclude before June 15, 1933, in order to obviate the risk of a general breakdown of the existing inter-governmental agreements.

Government is remitting the full amount due to the United States in December including interest. The Capital payment means that it will not be treated as a budgetary payment in the sense that it will not be brought into the year's accounts, as a outgoing item, and no supplementary budget will be required.

It is officially denied that France is lending gold to Britain. —Reuter.

FRANCE AND DEBT PAYMENT

Right Wholly Against It

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Paris.—France proposes to pay the December debt instalment to the United States with reservations. Such is the decision of the Cabinet, which desires to preserve a united front with Britain, and since Finance and the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Chamber have also recommended payment, to-morrow's debate in the Chamber loses its interest, though much depends on the nature of the reservations.

At present the Right is wholly against payment, the centre doubtful, the Radicals mainly for payment and the Socialists, who hold the key position, are chilly.

Assuming that M. Herriot puts the question of confidence to its fate, his Cabinet may depend on scoring votes either way. If he does not put the question of confidence, the chances of vote in favour of payment even with the reservations will be reduced. —Reuter.

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT

Method Of Application Of Agreement To Be Discussed

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Geneva.—The declaration enabling Germany to return to Disarmament Conference has been communicated to the Chairman, Mr. Henderson, signed by Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Norman Davis, Mr. Paul Boncour and Baron Von Neurath. The declaration implies that respective limitations on armaments of all States should be included in the proposed disarmament convention. It is clearly understood that the methods of application of such equality of rights will be discussed at the conference, and the principle of equality must be embodied in the eventual disarmament convention. The United Kingdom, France Germany and Italy are ready to join in the solemn reaffirmation never to attempt to solve difficulties by force.—Reuter.

WHY A FIVE YEARS' COURSE?

V. J. T. CURRICULUM CRITICISED

(By "ONE CONCERNED.")

It is strongly rumoured that the so-called Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Management of the V.J. Technical Institute has decided to introduce five years' course instead of four years at present in the Institute. It is not known on what grounds this decision is arrived at. Whenever any changes of this type are required to be introduced, it is in the interest of the country that a public inquiry must be made. The Sub-Committee ought to have collected evidences of responsible educationalists whose experience would have been more valuable to them in shaping the technical education at the Institute. It is really strange to notice that the training in technology at the Institute, in the opinion of the Committee, remains incomplete during the present period of four years; and it is, therefore, that they want an increase of one year. It is not known who have been acting on the Committee, but, if they were to examine the period of training, either in England, America, or India, e.g., College of Technology, Manchester; Lowell Textile School, America; or the Benares Hindu University, they would find out that their suggestion for five years' course for V.J.T. Institute would not serve any useful purpose. The training, as at present imparted, is required to be modified in several ways, but that cannot be done by increasing the period at all.

The Institute, leaving aside the period of outside practice, imparts training for 2,406 hours during three and a half years as against 2,200 hours during 3 years and 3,700 hours during four years in the College of Technology, Manchester, and the Lowell Textile School, America, respectively. The Institute, I think, with these hours at its disposal can do much more than what it has been doing provided efficient and practical changes are made in the constitution of the Board of Trustees. It is my firm conviction that, even a five years' course would be a complete failure if the existing arrangement of the Board remains as it is. Some of the members of the Board are hereditory and it is immaterial whether they attend Board meetings or not. Not a single member has been a personality having experience in technical education. Majority or, at least, the equal number of members are still Europeans holding responsible Government posts or are employed in Tramways or railways. These persons being very busy hardly get time to go through the matters of the institute in detail and therefore decisions are more or less taken on what the Principal of the Institute says. The unfortunate thing for the Institute again is that the Principal is made to act as the secretary of the Board of the Institute as well as the Secretary to the Committee of Direction Technical Education, Bombay Presidency over and above the fact that he is always Head of one of the departments of technology in the Institute. These four duties combined into one person is a thing which the Governed country like India can only tolerate.

Some time back the Indian Merchants' Chamber requested the Government to appoint a Committee of Inquiry with an Indian chairman and a non-official Indian majority to inquire into the working of the Institute and to suggest ways and means to improve the working of the Central Technological Institute as it is called. If such inquiry is conducted and as a result of public opinion and evidences, five years course were to be introduced it was a different matter altogether. But the sub-committee appointed by the Board had not carried on any public enquiries. I do not know whether men like Sir Vishveshwaria have been consulted in such grave matters of changing the period of education either by the Board of Trustees or the so-called sub-committee.

APPRENTICE CLASSES.

If the Board desires that the period of training should be increased, then there are other better and less expensive ways to do it. This would certainly result in the good of the student. But the present attitude of the Board does not seem to improve the lot of the students and make the technical education less expensive. Five years course would mean more money for the Institute treasury from the students. This money may or may not be utilised for the benefit of the students.

The Institute conducts apprentice classes every Saturday. Since some time unemployment among the regular students of the Institute has been considerably increased on account of the trained apprentices who receive certificates signed by the Principal and Secretary and the Chairman of the Board. If the Board discontinues these classes or reduces their hours of training, some hours can be utilised for the regular students every week. If four hours training is imparted to the students on every Saturday, it would come to nearly 350 actual hours during four years. This can be well utilised for the purpse of education on a higher basis. Another point is that the Board should raise the standard of admission in the Institute. This would bring to the Institute boys with better knowledge in English and mathematics and physics and chemistry so that much time may not be spent in teaching this at the Institute.

PUBLIC ENQUIRY ESSENTIAL.

I hope the Board will reconsider such a proposal if it is before them. The Board of management is supposed to do more good to the students, but it must be stated that no good is going to come out if five years course is adopted. It is my earnest desire that this matter should be thoroughly examined by a public inquiry before it is brought into existance. I hope the Director of Industries who has the experience of foreign colleges and universities will intervene and the Chairman of the Board Mr. Hoosenbha. A. Laljee who has been popular amongst the students and who enjoy that position of chairmanship on account of students will not forget that such grave matters pertaining to the change in the technical education cannot be decided because it is the wish of two or three persons nominated to inquire into it. If at all any change is to made it must be preceded by a thorough inquiry. I hope once again the whole position will be thoroughly reconsidered before any hasty step is taken which might lead the students to resort to direct action.

It is absolutely essential that such delicate matters should be referred to the Advisory Committee after a public inquiry. A Board of the type which the V.J.T. Institute possesses must have an Advisory Committee consiting of non-official as well as official members responsible for the efficient working of the Institute. Under the present arrangement the Board has no responsibility whatsoever so far as the management of the Institute is concerned.

Even after five years training there is no guarantee that the students passing out of the Institute will be employed. I do not know whether the Board or the sub-committee is going to give that guarantee to the students. Finally I draw the attention of the members of the Board that the action of increasing one year training without consulting the public will be construed as high-handed action and the responsibility of this will lie on their shoulders.

GUJARAT MEDICINE MFG CO.

Ext. BEL. Comp.

Most Efficacious In

DIARRHOEA & DYSENTERY

Gives tone to intestines and restrains discharges from elementary canal

Sold by all leading Chemists 4 oz Bottle at As. 10. Try it.

Sole Agents:—

BHATT BROS.,
68, Marwari Bazaar,
BOMBAY, 2.

USE SELI RAM'S

PECTOROL

(Syrup)

BEST FOR

COUGH, Etc.

Ask for free Booklet.

BELIRAM & BROS.,
BOMBAY 2.

Sample will be sent on receipt of six Annas stamps.

Bright Future For Indian Cement Industry

STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

Messrs. Patel V. Ramdutt have issued the fallowing review of the Bombay Stock Exchange for the week ending December 9.

Textile Mills.—During the week there was no change of note in this section. It is noticeable that the investing public seem to have lost faith in this section. particularly so, because of the deplorable state of industry in India. In fact, many mills should have earned well during the Swadeshi movement of 1930-31-32 but to our utter disappointment we find that our hopes are not realised. There is absolutely no chance for the majority of our mils in Bombay to pay a pie's dividend to their share-holders unless they put their house in order conscientiously. At present Japan is the chief menance to this industry, cotton prices are low and there is almost a standstill in the cloth-market. Political situation in India is still cloudy and the U. S. A. War Debt question still remains unsettled. We therefore think that any rise in values of mill snares will be artificial and is bound to be followed by a drop again.

Banks.—There was no activity in this section worthy of note. The Banks are over flooded with funds and trading profits are not likely to be satisfactory.

Cements.—This section was almost steady throughout the week. We think, with a little improvement in the trade, prices of cement shares should find a higher level. We have dealt with the cement industry in our "Answers to Enquiries" column this week.

Electric.—This section was more or less steady this week. The three Hydro electric concerns viz.,—Tata Hydros, Andhras and Tata Powers are good for investors. We particularly recommend Andhras which are likely to appreciate in value in the near future. Bombay Trams were steady. They should suffer a fall before long.

Miscellaneous.— Petrols have suffered a fall wing to there being no interim-dividend Scindias and Bombay Steams are considered good for investment. Tata Constructions are worthy of investors' attention.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CEMENT INDUSTRY.

In spite of trade depression, we find the cement industry in India has been able to keep up its head above the water line, for the simple reason that they have a very well organised marketing system, without which, some of the smaller companies would have been drowned in the huge waves of trade depression. The cement markting company is, without doubt, an excellent example of what well organised selling system can do.

At present the factories in India are working at 58 per cent of their maximum capacity. Their maximum capacity per annum is 10,20,000 tons.

At present about 60,000 tons of cement of Indian manufacture is sold in India. In the very near future there is no chance what soever to work the factories at their maximum capacity, for the effects of trade depression have not yet disappeared. Still we think, there is every likelihood of the tide turning in the next year.

YEN EXCHANGE.

The Japanese Yen exchange was recently responsible for the alarmist cries of certain Bears in our market. We were very anxious to find out as to how the Indian companies were meeting the competition with Japan. To put it in short, we understand that the Cement Marketing Co., has "Red Band" cement manufactured in India which successfustly competes the quality and price of Japanese cement. The Red Band cement is sold only in those districts where and when the Japanese cement comes into that particular market. This skilful manoeuvring on the part of the Cement Marketing Co., sales of Japanese cement in our has really done much to decrease markets. Thus the merchants dealing in Japanese cement are more or less demoralised and put to loss. Besides this the Ottawa agreement is likely to protect our cement industry from foreign competition in future.

It is said that the rates of cement manufactured in India are reduced by Rs. 2-8-0 per ton since 1931-32. We are informed that this is not done to meet competition but owing to the selling system, the industry is able to save a considerable amount by way of Railway-freight. From this saving they thought fit and reasonable to benefit the consummers also and hence the reduction of rates since 1931-32.

An order for plant for a new company near Coimbator (in Southern India) has caused considerable speculation amongst investors in other cement companies and a lot lot has been spoken and written about the same. We understand that Shahabad has enough orders from Nizam territories for the next two or three years. The Cement Marketing company is now trying to develop the West Coast market. This may also help to capture the Ceylon market. The Rangoon market is another place while the keen eyes of the Cement Marketing company have now been directed. The Some Valley (Rontas) cement has also come into agreement.

The raising of the new tariff wall by the Ottawa Bill will help to shut out Japanese cement unless the yen exchange creates some further trouble and for this we understand the Government of India is now likely to make a provision.

The following figures in tons are worthy of detailed consideration and speak for themselves as to how the industry is faring.

March ending.	Sales Total Indian	Total imports
1930-31	5,74,184	57,222
1931-32	5,92,755	53,083
(Six month ending Sept. 1932)	2,88,524	31,285

The cement industry in India has a bright future and in time to come, we think the share values of different companies should show some improvement.

The share values always go up and down in accordance with the whims of operators, who are generally very sensitive and respon to every gush of wind, right or wrong. An investor would do well to ignore such rumours, and wait to see the definite results.

Gandhiji To Give "Battle" To Sanatanist Shastris

NAGPUR SANSCRIT SCHOLAR INVITED TO POONA CONFERENCE ON DECEMBER 23

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

An important conference between Sanatist Shastris and Mr. Gandhi has been arranged to take place on December 23 at Poona.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Deodhar, President of the Anti-Untouchability League wired from Poona to Mr. K. L. Daftari an eminent Sanskrit Scholar of Nagpur asking him to come to Poona before the 23rd.

The following is the text of the telegrams:—

From Mr. Gandhi: "Could you please reach Poona 23rd morning take part small conference with Sanatanist Shastris opposing temple entry by untouchables. If you can, would like to meet you before 23rd."

From Mr. Deodhar:—"Important untouchability debate arranged. Your presence absolutely necessary. Start first train. Wire reply."

CAMEL INK

It can't be bettered

DANDEKAR & Co., Bombay, 4.

Stockist: Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co., Bombay 2.

TERRORIST OUTRAGE IN CAIRO

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Cairo—There has been no casualties and no serious damage to British Residency. The bomb has been very small and only a window was broken. No arrests have been made. The outrage is attributed to terrorists.

An earlier Reuter message from Cairo says a bomb was thrown on the British Residency. No details are available. Sir Percy Loraine has been High Commissioner for Egypt and Sudan since 1929.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Japanese Proposals

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Geneva—The new ratio of capital ships of 11/11/8 instead of 5/5/3 with relative strength of 275 thousand tons for British Empire and United States. 200 thousand for Japan and 150 thousand for France and Italy with no fixed number of units for the latter is chief feature of the Japanese naval proposals issued to-day.

Capital ships should be limited to 25,000 tons with 14-inch guns, "A" class cruisers to 8,000 tons with 8-inch guns, "B" class to 6,000 tons with 6. inch guns, destroyers to 1,500 tons with 5. inch guns and submarine to 1,800 tons with 5.1 inch guns.

Aircraft carriers and landing decks on vessels should be abolished. As regards small cruisers destroyers and submarines Japan suggests dividing the world into Pacific, Atlantic, European and South-American groups and then settle the quantitative limitation of armaments.—Reuter.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

exercise of China's sovereign rights and were of such a nature as to make conflict inevitable. unless the position were freely desired or accepted on both sides.

WHO CONCEIVED MANCHUKUO?

The report further makes clear that the so-called independence movement was never heard of before the Japanese Army invaded Manchuria, that "Manchukuo" was conceived, organised and carried through by the Japanese Officials acting under the orders of the Japanese general staff, that it is completely controlled by the Japanese authorities, and bitterly hated by the population, and that its maintenance and recognition are incompatible with the existing treaty obligations.

The report emphasises the damning fact that Japanese aggression, launched on the flimsiest of pretexts, is responsible for the conflict that the aggression was premediated, in spite of peaceful means not having been exhausted and in spite of the Chinese Authorities taking the most drastic measures to avoid any semblance of provocation.

It points out that as a result of this Japanese aggression there has been an unparalleled growth of banditry and lawlessness throughout Manchuria, organised warfare is being waged in many parts of the Three Provinces, the population has been subjected to conditions of distress such as it has probably never known before, the relations between China and Japan are those of war in disguise, and the future is full of anxiety.

GUARDED ALLUSION.

The report makes a guarded allusion to the fact that the Japanese Army, led by the Minister of War, was openly planning this aggression and announcing through the press that it proposed to take direct action.

Ever since Japan commenced her aggression over a year ago, China has through her representatives in Geneva presented her case in all soberness and truthfulness. All her charges and accusations against Japanese wanton use of military force and and political intrigue have been more than verified and confirmed by the Commission. All the necessary evidence is now on hand.

The time has, therefore, arrived when China and the world may expect the League of Nations to take prompt and decisive action to bring about the solution to which China is entitled under the Covenant. One feels assured that the tactics of Japan to delay the settlement in order to enable her to aggravate the situation from the military and political standpoint will not be permitted to prevail, and that at last the Geneva institution will demonstrate to an admiring world that it stands for right and justice. has the courage to make decisions and will see to it that the decisions are executed.

Sino-Japanese Situation

DR. YEN'S STATEMENT

The International Journalists of Geneva interviewed Dr. Yen, the Chinese Delegate to the League of Nations on the 20th of November, when Dr. Yen made the following statement on the Sino-Japanese situation:—

"The Chinese Government have no intention of trying to upset the findings of the Lytton Commission. We may not agree wholly on all points, but we do not consider it a right spirit for a party to a dispute to challenge the findings of a neutral commission of enquiry, composed of such distinguished men, and approved by both parties, especially when the truth is so evident.

"Nor have we come here to announce that we have adopted a policy directly contrary to the recommendations and regardless of the advice of the Commission of Enquiry, and propose to persist in that policy in flat defiance of the League and treaty obligations.

"We have not even come to say, we think militarism a "clean and honourable thing." We have resisted Japanese aggression singlehanded for over a year. We are preparing to prolong and intensifying that resistance and we will even, if necessary, embrace the evil of militarism in order to free our territory from the invader. But we detest militarism, we hate war, we long for peace.

"GIVE US PEACE AND JUSTICE."

"We have come to Geneva to ask the League to give us peace and justice. We have kept faith with the League throughout the long agony of the last fourteen months, while Japanese aggression steadily developed and an undeclared war cast its lengthening shadow on the Disarmament Conference and the prospects of peace and reconciliation in Europe. Unhappily, there is only too good reason to believe that the military clans that control Japan do not want peace but war. They look upon the Geneva proceedings not as a means to a fair settlement, but as an opportunity to gain a further respite and a kind of negative international guarantee against outside interference, while they proceed to a fresh and even more ambitious stage in the undeclared war they have waged on China for over a year.

"In so far as our goodwill and loyalty to the League can help to remedy this tragic situation, it will not fail in the future any more than it has in the past. We believe in keeping faith with the League, just as we believe that if and when the time comes, the members of the League will not hesitate to keep faith with us.

"You know the obligations in the various articles of the Covenant, both those we have already invoked and those we may yet be compelled to invoke.

LYTTON REPORT.

"You may not be so familiar with the principal findings of the Lytton Commission which have a bearing on these obligations. Let me summarise them for you, giving the page reference in each case, so that you can verify them for yourselves. First of all the Commission reject with the contempt it deserves, the arguments that China is not entitled to the protection of the Covenant.

The policy inaugurated at Washington in 1922 and embodied in the Nine-Power Treaty, they continue, was expressly designed to give China the time and freedom from external aggression she needed in order to carry out the vast task of national reconstruction. This policy is still in the interests of all Powers concerned and indispensable to the maintenance of world peace.

"I would urge you to look up the letter from Mr. Stimson to Senator Borah, communicated to the League last February. You will find it strongly insists upon exactly the same point of view.

GREAT MENACE OF COMMUNISM.

In the ten years that have passed since the Washington Conference, the Commission points out, China has made noteworthy progress in national reconstruction and consolidation. The only menace to the authority of the central government is Communism. The Government is combating Communism vigorously and pursuing a policy of economic rehabilitation, but the Communists have been encouraged and the Government's efforts hampered by Japanese aggression.

Since the report was framed I am glad to say the Government have scored a decisive success in their military campaign against the Communists and have made gratifying progress with their programme of road-building, agrarian reform, organisation of rural credits and other forms of practical assistance to the peasantry. For the framing and execution of this programme and other aspects of the plan of national reconstruction, we have enlisted the services of League experts.

As regards Manchuria, the Commission points out that it is indisputably and unalterably Chinese. The population is 93 per cent Chinese The three Eastern Provinces are in many respects a simple extension of China south of the Wall and to cut them off from the rest of China, either legally or actually, would be to create an irredentist problem endangering peace.

CHINESE ACTIVITIES IN MANCHURIA.

The great agricultural development of this country is due to the Chinese settlers; the ties binding Manchuria to the rest of China have been growing continually stronger throughout the last quarter of a century and Chinese activity in the industrial and commercial development of the country has been rapidly increasing.

Manchuria is China's granary, her outlet for the surplus population of the neighbouring provinces and her first line of defence

On the other hand Manchuria is not suitable for Japanese immigration. Japan's economic interests in Manchuria are subordinate to her interest in the whole Chinese Market and in the Indian and American markets.

Japanese treaty rights in Manchuria are often highly questionable, and have been interpreted by Japan in a one-sided, vexatious and highly provocative manner. Japan's position in Manchuria was gained as a result of two wars, and, I would add, by a threat of war, namely, the 21 demand and the ultimatum of 1915. The rights thus acquired or claimed by Japan so restricted the

(Continued r col. 5.)

TO LET

(For Doctors)

ATTRACTIVE HALF-FLAT on first floor, Raval Buildg., Lamington Road . opposite Powel's, monthly rent Rs. 130/- convenient to consulting doctors. Apply BHAYA. there.

FOR SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS CAREERS

CONSULT

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

QUALIFY for HIGHER GRADES. By

PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

Such as those for Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Life or Fire Insurance Experts (A.C.I.I.); Accountants and Auditors; General Commerce (L.C.C. & D.Com. I.M.C.); Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); Advertising Sales Management, Etc.

GREGG SHORTHAND: The easiest system of Shorthand completed with speed of about 100 words in nearly 4 months. Terms easy.

TUITION: PERSONALLY OR THROUGH POST.

Apply for Prospectus giving details 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX and SURCHARGE

involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, Families and Individuals in last 20 years.

LOOK HERE

THE SAFE TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

If it was only realised how frequently constipation is rendered chronic, how often serious stomachic trouble is occasioned by the use of medicines definitely habit-forming or too purgative for frequent use, more care would be exercised in the choice of laxatives. Treatment at once effective and perfectly safe is provided by LAX-AGAR. LAX-AGAR a pleasantly flavoured emulsion of liquid paraffin (specially puriued for medicinal use) and Agar-Agar, is neither a purgative nor a cathartic, but secures an entirely effective, action by the simple method of lubrication. The presence of Agar-Agar prevents congestion and consequent pain LAX-AGAR is not habit forming but may be taken over extended periods if necessary. It is suitable for all ages and both sexes more palatable and entirely free of the "leakage" associated with Liquid Paraffin. Of all chemists and dispensaries in 16 oz. bottles with full directions. Prepared in the Laboratories of:—

BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists,
LONDON, E. 6, Est. 1741.

Progress
1931-32
discloses
an **INCREASE** of
50%
of completed Business
OVER
1930-1931
For Details and Agency apply to:
UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA
or
Chief Agents:
Messrs. Asiatic Trading Co.,
33, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay

ANDHRA
INSURANCE Co. Ld.
SWADESHI & SOUND LIFE OFFICE
Highest Returns at Minimum Costs
WANTED—AGENTS in all Centres. Terms liberal.
Apply:—
PANDYA & GANDHI
Chief Agents Bom. Presidency
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

MR. MODY'S JUSTIFICTION OF OTTAWA DEAL

"Valuable Preferences" Which India Obtains

ASSURES COLLEAGUES TAX-PAYER WILL NOT SUFFER

Mr. H. P. Mody speaking on the resolution of the Ottawa Agreement said:—

Sir, when I spoke on the Resolution moved by the Honourable the Commerce Member I gave expression to various doubts which I then entertained with regard to the value of the Ottawa Agreement. I asked for the appointment of a Committee to properly study that document in view of the fact that the time and materials available to Members of the House were insufficient for that purpose; and I then gave the assurance that if I was convinced that the agreement was to the benefit of India I would be its strongest supporter. I have risen, Sir, in my place to-day in fulfilment of that pledge. The examination that I have made of this agreement, with the help of my colleagues and of the enormous mass of material placed at our disposal has convinced me that India cannot stand out of the arrangement made at Ottawa without a vital injury to her interests. I recognise the weight of industrial and commercial opinion against me in this matter. I recognise also how completely I have fallen from grace in the last three weeks. But I am prepared to stand up on any platform and face any number of economists and businessmen in support of my point of view.

CRITICS BUSY.

Sir, a great many critics have tried their hand at this agreement,—a great many critics, wise and otherwise. The resultant confusion has made it impossible for the general features of this agreement to be recognised, and has absolutely obscured the larger economic background against which this agreement has got to be placed if it is to be properly appraised. Our report has tried to get away from details. It has tried to state as fairly and as briefly as possible what this agreement really means to India; and I hope that those who criticise the report will at least do the framers of it the justice of conceding that a very fair estimate has been made of the precise value of the agreement.

GENERAL PICTURE.

What is the general picture which the report represents? First of all, Sir, taking the export side of the question, we have tried to show in what commodities the preferences that we have obtained are valuable, in what commodities they are of no value and in what other commodities they may be of value in the future if certain developments take place. There are, for instance, commodities in which there is little competition from Empire countries and where the preference would be of undoubted value, such as rice, paraffin wax and ground-nut oil. There are others in which preference has been obtained actually at the expense of the United Kingdom producer, such as jute manufactures and pig-iron. And there are other commodities in which the withholding of preference would entail very serious injury to Indian commerce and industry, such as tea, coffee and tobacco.

"VALUABLE PREFERENCES."

I shall not attempt to deal with any figures; the time for that is past. Our report and the delegation's report are there. I will only place before the House the general lineaments of this Agreement as I now see it. Now, it has not been disputed by any critic, whether in this House or in the Committee which sat to examine the report, that in certain commodities at any rate the preferences would be undoubtedly valuable. But the argument has been urged that after all the increase which you may obtain in the trade with the United Kingdom may be at the expense of your trade with foreign countries. To a certain extent I grant that it may be true; but I think that to an extent equally large, it is also true that the volume of trade which we would obtain in the United Kingdom market would be a net increase of our trade, and would not mean merely a diversion of it from foreign countries. In this category I will place the various vegetable oils for which there is an enormous market in the United Kingdom, where the increase of trade would not be at the expense of the trade with foreign countries.

"THINKING IN THE PAST"

This being admitted, namely, that we obtain some valuable preferences which are of use to us, the argument is used that after all India stands in an impregnable position, that she is the world's principal supplier of food-stuffs and raw materials, that she holds a monopoly of various articles and that therefore whatever she did or did not do her position could not be threatened. I say, Sir, as my friend Mr. Morgan just pointed out, that when we are thinking like this we are thinking in the past. We are dealing now with conditions which have enormously altered in the last three years, and it is these altered circumstances that we have to take into consideration when framing an estimate of the situation. What is the position to-day? The warehouses and markets of the world are glutted with enormous stocks of practically every commodity. Even in that commodity of which we hold a monopoly, namely, jute, there are enormous stocks. At the present moment the world is holding something like 50 per cent. more of stocks in many of the principal commodities like wheat, cotton, rubber, coffee than was the case only a few years ago. It is a matter of equal importance to recognise that the situation with regard to our general export trade has changed very materially. The foreign markets which we used to command are no longer at our disposal through a variety of causes. Principal among these causes is the tariff walls which have been raised in the last two or three years. The report has given a statement of the various duties which foreign countries have imposed on a number of articles.

Mr. B. Sitarama Raju: You do not read the minority report which also deals with that.

MAJORITY REPORT, HIS GUIDE

Mr. H. P. Mody: When I refer to the report it means the majority report. I recognise that the minoity have not omitted that aspect of the question. I have great respect for the minority's report but I am developing my argument on the majority and not on the minority report.

I should like to quote from the World Economic Survey of 1931-32, a League of Nations publication. It says:

"More direct reduction of imports was achieved in 1931 by the introduction of quotas (Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands and Turkey); by prohibitions (Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Poland, Turkey and Columbia); by State monopolies (Estonia and Sweden); by new import duties (Great Britain); by increased duties (Austria, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, the Union of South Africa and Switzerland); and by Customs surtaxes for depreciated exchange (Canada and France)".

What I am putting forward is supplementary to what the report has contended, namely, that the situation in foreign countries has changed to a considerable extent. Another factor of equal importance to our trade is the fluctuating conditions of world currencies, the extremely unstable condition of practically every currency in the world. We are linked to sterling; and so far as our trade with Great Britain is concerned the effect of exchange does not arise; but as regards foreign countries, our export trade must necessarily be affected by the uncertainty of currency fluctuations.

REDUCTION IN PRICE LEVEL.

Then there is another consideration which ought to make us recognise that our position is no longer impregnable in foreign countries and that is the enormous reduction which has taken place in the price levels. From October 1929 which was the crucial date, to March 1931, the price level of imported articles has only fallen by 14 per cent., while that of exported articles has fallen by as much as 39 per cent. Wht is the inference to be drawn from this? The inference is that we pay more in the shape of exports for what we import than we did prior to October 1929; and it is as a result of this that you notice particularly in four countries, namely, France, Italy, Japan and the United States of America that our trade has been diminishing to a considerable eatent in the last three or four years. That brings me to the consideration that Great Britain to-day is the largest and also our most stable market. I will invite the attention of honourable members to what appears at p. 134 of the "Review of the Trade of India": there they will see how the character of our export has changed, how Great Britain maintains her position with regard to our exports while other foreign countries are taking less and less every year.. I myself have compiled the figures of the last 15 years, and my study of the question tells me that measured in values our export trade with foeign countries has dwindled to a very much greater extent than our export trade with Great Britain. Therefore we are up against this, that we are concerned with a market which is the largest and most stable market, and which, if we refuse to deal with it, is bound in view of the Ottawa arrangements, to do away with the preferences, and put us in the same position as foreign countries.

RADICAL CHANGE IN U. S. POLICY.

Another consideration which my honourable friends who oppose this agreement have lost sight of is that there has been a radical change of policy in the United Kingdom in the last few years. I shall not deal with the Key Industries Protection duties, the Safeguarding Duties, and the various other breaches in the free trade policy of Great Britain which lasted well-nigh over 70 years. I would invite the attention of the House to a resolution passed by the bankers of Great Britain in July 1930 which was a prelude to the further and final breach in the free trade citadel which took place in March last. That resolution stated that the time had arrived when Great Britain must impose on all imports from foreign countries higher duties than on imports from Empire countries. I finally come to the Import Duties Act which was the logical sequel to this growing change of policy on the part of the financiers, industrialists and statesmen of Great Britain. Thus it is that when we are asked to ratify an agreement with our largest and most stable market, and which ensures a continuance and also increase of our trade with that market, my answer after examination can be only one, and that is that I am not prepared to give up the preferences which are being offered to us If our position in the foreign markets was as secure as it as a few years ago I would have said that we should be prepared to take the consequentes. But that is not possible in view of the enormous changes which have taken place in financial and industrial policy.

CRUX OF THE QUESTION

The only question that arises is: are we acquiring these preferences at the cost of our vital interests? There, there are only three points to be considered, our industries, the consumer and the taxpayer. I was very agreeably surprised this mornin at finding so many champions of industrial interests in this House. (Laughter). For years I have been conducting a lone fight with the Government of India with regard to the industry which I specially represent, for years,—at least for such time as I have been here—I have strongly supported the case of such industries as have come to this House for relief. I did not find any enthusiastic champions of industry in those days. In view of what may happen in March with regard to the industry which I represent, it has given me great pleasure to listen to my friends and to see their touching sympathy for industrial interests. I shall know now that even if I have to deal with an obstructionist and unsympathetic government, here is a large and influential section of the public which will stand behind the industry which I represent (laughter). I would have been very glad if my friends had stopped short at that; but the implication is that now they are amongst the gods, that they are the champions of industry, and I who have always been fighting for protection to the textile industry have deserted the cause. Perhaps my honourable friends do not know, apart from the consistent interest which I have taken in these matters and the way in which I have always fought for every industry that has claimed relief, that even to-day, I am engaged in argument with the Government of India with regard to the necessity of putting on the statute book some safeguarding legislation which would ensure to all the industries in the country their right place.

THE REAL POINT.

It is, therefore, idle to tell me what my duties are in regard to the protection of industrial interests. The report tells us exactly how we are going to deal with the problem. A great point has been made of the admission that we have not had enough time to examine the import schedule. If we had been less fair and if we had not said that, the report would perhaps have been acclaimed as a much more convincing document; but because we were eminently fair and because we said exactly how we have viewed the opportunities of examination that have been given to us my friends are making a point of it. What, however, is the real point? The point is only that during the committee stage we had not enough opportunity of examining the import schedule; we are now going into select committee and when we do so, then I assure my honourable friends, if they need any assurance from me, that the case of every single industry which may be affected by the adjustment of the preferences which are to be found in the schedule, will be very carefully considered, and so far as I am concerned I shall not be a party to any report unless, when I have made out a prima facie case, the case has been conceded and due protection given. While we have admitted that not enough time had been given for the examination of the import schedule, you must remember that this report came out on he 13th October; supposing it was in the hands of the public in another week, there has been enough time and opportunity to every industry affected by it to come forward and say that its interests are threatened by the way in which the preferences are arranged in the schedule, as so many of them have done, and the case of each and every one of them, I repeat, will be very carefully examined.

Sir, very few words are required in respect of the position of the consumer and the taxpayer. So far as the consumer is concerned, the same considerations will guide us, namely that, if we feel that the duty has been imposed to the full extent of 10 per cent preference against the foreigner and if we find that the foreigner holds the market, and that perhaps by raising the duty in that way the consumers' interests will be threatened and no advantage will accrue to Great Britain, we shall press for a reduction of the duty against Great Britain rather than for raising it against the foreigner. These are all questions which will have to be examined in the Select Committee, and it serves no purpose to the effect that we have not had enough opportunity of examining the Import Schedule.

TAXPAYER'S CASE.

Lastly comes the case of the taxpayer, and it can be dealt with in a few words. We have the assurance from the right quarter, namely the Honourable the Finance Member, that so far as the taxpayer is concerned, the Schedules have been so arranged that taxes will not be raised.

An Honourable Member: 40 crores he has already taken.

Mr. H. P. Mody: He have taken 400 crores in the past. How is that relevant here-

Mr. S. C. Mira: What does it matter?

Mr. H. P. Mody: My friend says, what does it matter He has got a better fed look than I have (laughter), and he talks of the taxpayer's interest. We have fought against taxes just as strongly as he has, and we are paying taxes just as he is, perhaps to a much larger extent than he imagines. I say that so long as we have the official statement that in the arrangement of the Schedule care has been taken to see that the revenues are not affected and that in consequence no necessity arises for insreasing that sity arises for increasing the taxes on any article, we must be prepared at the present moment at any rate to accept that position. When we find that the position is altered, we shall know what to do.

"DEFINITELY IN INDIA'S INTERESTS."

There are just one or two points I want to deal with. We say in our Report that it is not possible to dogmatise on these questions, and that the only test is experience of the actual results over an adequate period of time. That should not be distorted. We have at the same time definitely said that, so far as we can examine this position to-day, we are convinced that the agreement is definitely to the interests of India, but we recognise that economic conditions change, and therefore we say that it is not possible for us to lay down definitely what the advantage to India will be. All that we mean is that according to our present reckoning the Agreement is distinctly of benefit to India.

Now, Sir, I come to the last of the points in our Report, and that is the safeguards we have provided for ensuring that not only the working of this arrangement will be carefully scrutinised, but that proper opportunity will be given to the public and this House to rectify any blunder that we may have inadvertently committed; for that we have provided two safeguards. First of all, there is to be an Annual Report, a document which will set out exactly how our export and import trade has fared under this arrangement, how agricultural commodities and industries are affected, what applications have been received from various interests, how they have been dealt with by the Government of India, and so on,—it will be a complete document wich will tell the public how the matter stands with regard to India's practicipation in this Empire arrangement. And finally, Sir, we have secured for this House a most valuable privilege, a privilege which the Government Benches have conceded after some argument, and that is that at the end of three years if this House on an examination of the whole situation is in a position to say that the Agreement is not to the advantage of India, and says so in a Resolution, then the Government of India undertake to give effect to that Resolution, and to give the consequential notice. That I regard not only as a safeguard for the country but as a valuable privilege for this House.

"A FIERCE ATTACK."

Sir, I have only one word to say. My own part in this business has been, I see, fiercely attacked in the last few days.

An Honourable Member: By whom

Mr. H. P. Mody: By critics of every description. In spite of the fact that I made a strong speech raising doubts about the value of the arrangement, I decided later on that this arrangement is in the interests of India, and when I came to that conclusion I was not going to draw back, and because I had made a certain speech, to shut my eyes to facts, and to stand up again in my place and ignore all the considerations, economic and others, which have appealed to me and convinced me that standing out of this arrangement would hurst India's interests vitally. (Applause from all sides of the House).

OSMANIA COLLEGE SPORTS

HYDERABAD. (Deccan),
Dec. 9,
(By Mail),

The following are the results of the Annual Sports of the Osmania College held this morning in connection with "College Day" celebrations. There was a large attendance of students and guests on the College ground where the sports were held, and the fourteen events on the card, all of which attracted a large number of enteries, were keenly contested.

RESULTS.

100 Yards (Students):—1. Ali Shabber Hatimy, 2. Mohiuddin.

100 Yards (Professors):—1. Prof. Syed Mohamed Ali Khan, 2. Prof. Kishen Chend.

100 Yards (Office Staff):—1. Abdur Razack Khan, 2. Ziaullah Khan.

Long Jump:—1. Mohiuddin, 2. Moazum.

220 Yards:—Ali Shabber Hatimy, 2. Moazum.

Pole Vault:—1. Mohiuddin, 2. Narayen Reddy.

440 Yards:—1. Hussain Asghar, 2. Satya Perkash.

High Jump:—1. Kasim Ali, 2. Mohiuddin.

Relay Race:—First Year, 2. Second, Year.

One Mile:—1. Hussain Asghar, 2. Satya Perkash.

880 Yards:—1. Hussain Asghar, 2. Ali Shabber Hatimy.

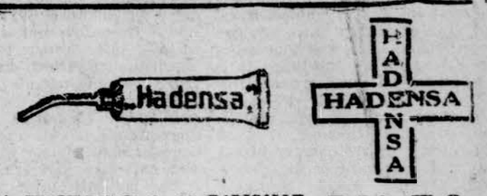
Shot Put:—1. Mohiuddin, 2 Manvikar.

100 Yards (For Peons):—1. Imam Khan, 2. Md. Ismail.

Class Championship:—First Year, 35 points.

Individual Champion:—Mohiuddin, (First Year) 22 points.—A. P.

Bosfa .... the sign of HIGH QUALITY.



"HADENSA" RADICALLY CURES PILES
Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
B. KUSHALCHAND & CO., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMIST S and DRUGGISTS

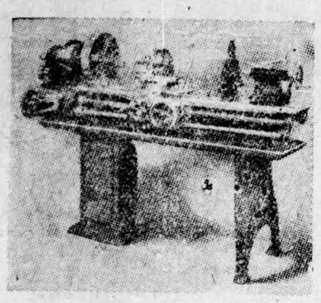
A Boon to Women
SUNDARI SATHI
for Ladies Troubles and Disorders of the fair sex. Specially useful in Cardic debility and other female complaints.
Cures Menorrhoea Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metritis Anaemia, Headaches, Hysteria, Asthma Sleeplessness Rheumatism and indigestion. Hundreds of Doctors and Physicians use it extensively It is really a boon to the female se...
Sold everywhere at all Chemists. Price Re. 1/-. Three bottles Rs 2/10.
Dave Chemical Works
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.
AHMEDABAD & G. T. MADRAS.

ON YOUR CIGARETTE
A drop of "Vapex" placed on the middle of your cigarette brings anti-septic vapours into direct contact with the mouth, throat and nasal passages, giving quick relief from obstinate catarrh.
Of all Chemists.

The BOMBAY LIFE
Assurance Company, Ltd.
BOMBAY
Established 1908.
Chairman:
Sir LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt. C.I.E. J.P.
A purely Indian Progressive Life Office
Transacting all forms of Life Assurance. Recent Valuation results show its remarkable strength.
Its Watch-words are
PROMPT and LIBERAL
Branches and Agencies throughout India Burma and Ceylon.
For Prospectus and further particulars please apply to:
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Address:—
Bombay Life Assurance Bldgs.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

CONSULT BEFORE YOU BUY

MACHINE TOOLS



For your work ho s you will buy not only economically but also

100%

Precision Up-to-date TOOLS

Regularly Carried in Stock :—

Lathes, Drills, Shapers, Planners, Radial Drills, etc.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

BATLIBOI & COMPANY

Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Use always MICO BLADE

The Best And The Cheapest

MICO TRADE MARK GUARANTEED BLADE MADE IN GERMANY

Stockist: ESMAIL FIDAHOOSEIN.

For Agency apply to:— Post Box No. 848, Bombay.

Gaiety Bldg., Opp: V.T. BOMBAY.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. S. Hydrocele Specialist

(Vadifalia, Surat)

Without Operation (The only Qualified Research Worker in this Line).

Beware of false claims by quacks impersonating or imitating us.

Cures Radically (in 15 minutes)

HYDROCELE

At One Sitting

IN BOMBAY

from 1st to 6th every Month

SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market

For inquiry or details with certs. send 3 as. Stamp

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last year's New Business over Rs. 1,42,00,000

Total Assets Exceed Rs 1,20,00,000

Last Bonus (Quinquennial) Rs. 100 per 1,000 Endowment Assurances.

A Purely Indian Life Office

Lower Premiums Larger Bonuses, Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

Please watch the Bonus results to be out this year-end.

For particulars please write to :—

Commissaria Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

No matter what you require, whether glasses or advice relating to your eyes, you cannot do better than consult us. We make bold to say that no firm of Opticians in Bombay can equal or surpass the services we render to our clients. We possess the highest qualifications in Ophthalmology and Visual Optics available in Great Britain, and we test eyes without any charge.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY

71, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

and 7, Arsenal Road, POONA

THE PRESIDENCY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office : YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

Insurance Vade-Mecum 1932 says. 'Presidency's first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.7 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.

FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC., WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, December 10

C/o Valencia, Owens, Liverpool.
Sumatra, Levaguino, Java.
Scheer, Brodhing, Java.
Jalaputra, Evans, Rangoon.
Garmula, Maur, Calcutta.
Varela, Foreyth, Busrah.
Bandra, Woolton, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, December 11.

Poelan Roebiah, Jones, Java.
Col de Lana, Remandi, Trieste.
Heinan Maru, Kemna, Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, December 10.

Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.
Steamer Sumatra for Genova.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.

S.S. C/o Valencia:—The K. N. Coy's steamer City of Valencia arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N. Coy's steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Garmula:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garmula arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Scheer:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Scheer arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Poelan Roebiah:—The T M Coy's steamer Poelan Roebiah arrived here yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers, and hence she sailed for Java with through passengers.

S.S. Heinan Maru:—The M.M. Coy's steamer Heinan Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Col de Lana:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Col de Lana sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Bombay, Decr. 10.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Alipore 3241 tons china 17-12 M M & Co
2 C/o Valencia 4539, Karachi 13|12 K Nixon & Co.
4 Grootekirk, 3967, Australia, 14-12 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Ockenfels 4681 tins Antwerp 14-12 L Edwards.
6 Masula 4566, London 17|12, M M & Co.
7 Paris Maru, 4474, Japan 24-12 O S Kaisha
8 Sumatra 3651, Karachi 18|12, L Triestino N Co.
9 Ginyo Maru 6128, Kobe 14|12, N Y Kaisha.
12 Scheer 5121, Hamburg 15|12, Volkart Bros.
12 A Dred. Barbus 322 tons NF, NF C E B P T.
13 Col di Lana 3709, Trieste 11|12, L Triestino N Co.
14 Tairea 3756, Durban 14-12, M M & Co.
16 Hatipara 4893, Karachi 11|12, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 14|12 Scindia S N Co.
6 Heinan Maru 2719, Japan 11|12, M M & Co.
7 Orna 2997, Calcutta 14|12, M M & Co.
9 City of Dalhart 3689 New York 13-12. L Edwards L'd.
10-11 Jalaputra 3113, Rangoon 14-12, Scindia S N Co.
14 Taian Maru 1897 Japan 19|12, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Goalpara 3216, Calcutta 11|12, M M & Co.
G. Oostcappelle 348 tons M'Coast 11|12, Merchant S N Co.
L Basantbir (late 'Colombo') N F N F National Petroleum Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Carthage 15|12. P & O S N Co.
Mantua 23|12. P & O S N Co.
Naldera 29|12. P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Durenda 24|12 M M & Co.

FROM GENOA

Simla 22|12. L Edwards Ltd.

Tarantia 12/12 L T C
C/Perth 16/12 K N C.
Clan Stuart 20|12 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 26|12 J F Co.

FROM GENOA.

India 12|12, M Italiana.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neuenfels 16|12, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonenfels 26|12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK

President Hayes 16|12 F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 30|12 F F Campbell & Co
C/Dalhart 3/12 I Edward Ltd.
C/Beerford 16/12 F F Campbell & Co.

TOURISTS SHIP.

Empress of Britain 8|1 M M & Co.

FROM KOBE

Comorin 16-12. P & O. S. N. Co
Kidderpore 18-12 P & O. S N. Co.
Celebes Maru 19|12 O S Kaisha
Bhutan 25-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ranpura 30-12. P & O S N Co.
Tokushima Maru 12|12, N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30|12, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE.

Strathnaver 24|12 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanfa 17 12 M M & Co.
Lakliva 31/12 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Valencia 13|12, K N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Masula 19|12, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra 18|12 M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Paris Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 14|12, N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 17|12 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan, N F P & O S N Co.
Taian Maru 19|12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Dalhart, NF, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 14|12, M M & Co.
Varela 15|12, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Chybassa NF, M M Co.
Jalarashmi 11|12 S S N Co.
Jalavihar N F S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, N F T M & Co.
Rizwani 2|1, T M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ackenfels 14|12, L Edwards Ltd.
Scheer 15|12, Volkart Bros.

FOR DURBAN.

Tairea 14|12 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor NF, T M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Jalarashmi 9|12|32.
Taian Maru 9|12|32.
Ellora 9|12|32.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, December 10.

S.S. Sumatra; Agents: L Edwards, Ltd., from Gothengurg:—960 cases nails, 227 cases hinges, 4112 cases ceiling boards, 25 cases glassware, 2450 cases paper, 43 cases wood pulp residue, 51 cases wood tar, 480 casks chemicals.

From Oslo:—111 cases nails, 30 cases cod liver oil, 1500 cases paper, 264 drums chemicals.

From Hamburg:—99 bundles copperware, 175 bundles Y M sheets, 52 cases glassware, 210 cases slates, 30 cases plywood, 50 cases slate pencils, 237 cases nails, 330 cases bone glue, 306 cases paper, 163 cases lamps, 23 cases hinges, 35 drums lub. oil, 50 drums lub. grease, 850 drums whale oil.

From Antwerp:—319 bundles steel sheets, 151 bundles steel angles, 1155 bundles steel bars, 2770 bundles steel rods, 119 bundles steel channels, 300 bundles wire, 1052 bundles bolts and nuts, 600 bundles dog spikes, 120 bundles nails, 105 cases syrup, 90 cases chalk, 60 cases colour 100 cases chemicals, 306 cases E'ware. 300 cases solidified oil, 185 cases hinges.

From Port Said:—10 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Decr. 10.

S.S. Masula, for London:—6600 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd; 220 bags salt petre, T S R Gillet; 70 bags casim, M M Patel.

For Dunkirk:—50 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Hull:—300 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S.S. Ockenfels, for Hamburg:—140 bags fenugreek seed, M Bhuta & Co; 70 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co; 12 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd; 112 drums groundnut oil, H Rawji & Co.

For Antwerp:—26 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 61 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 4000 bags groundnut cakes, A R Oomerbhoy

For Rotterdam:—30 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 1068 bags bajree, M Bhuta & Co; 60 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

S.S. Scheer, for Hamburg:—70 bags gum karaya, R Damji & Co; 2368 bags groundnut oil cakes, — Travers & Sons; 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 775 bags groundnut oil cakes, J nut oil cakes, Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.; 775 bags ground nut oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 3000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—8400 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes J Travers & Sons; 2300 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes and 4200 bags linseed oil cakes, H A Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles:—640 bags groundnuts. K Devchand & Co.

S.S. City of Valencia, for Liverpool:—375 bales hemp, Graham Tdg. Co.

For Antwerp:—1503 bags mowra meal, N J Shah.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

S.S. City of Dalhart, for Philadelphia:—4800 bags myrabollum, Amin & Sons.

For Baltimore:—1092 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S.S. Heinan Maru, for Kobe:—186 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 224 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.

S.S. Ginyo Maru, for Hongkong:—44 cases shark fins, A Chgla & Co; 30 cases kishmish, O S A Kayoun; 150 bundles aluminium scrap, M E A Hasim & Co.

For Kobe:—454 bags cotton raw M Amersey & Co.

S.S. Burdwan, for Shanghai:—50 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.

For Hongkong:—27 bags sandal wood, S Nowroji & Co.

A SENSATIONAL INVENTION!

Shaving is at last rid of all its anxieties—no more pulling and scraping—no skin irritation—no roughness—no burning of the face—a Wardonia with its unique no-heat Bakelite guard and smooth, close action is what you've been waiting for for years!

Obtainable from all leading Stores and Dealers from Rs. 3 upwards.

W. 1.

Agents: GILBERT & CO., Kothari Mansions, Opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Castophene Castor oil Chocolates Cures Constipation

Obtainable of all dealers & Chemists.

KAYASIDDHI MAKARADHWAJA

Consult or Write to BISHAG-RATNA PANDIT

E. S. GOPAN

The Renowned Pulse Specialist well-known in the East.

GUARANTEED TREATMENT

Leucoderma, Paralysis, Piles, Rheumatism, Venereals, Asthma, Consumption, Female Disorders, Sterility, Dyspepsia, Vitality and Diabetes, etc.

The ideal Nervine Tonic prepared with Gold, Calcium, Phosphates, Iron, Sulpher and Virilline Seeds.

It purifies and stimulates the circulation of Blood and strengthens the Nervous System and gives you VIM, VIGOUR and VITALITY.

One Course 40 Pills 20 days Rs. 5.

(prescribed by Doctors all over).

THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD.

WANTED AGENTS: Apply. Catalogues Free on rekuest. P. O. BOX 278, MADRAS.

EDSU SALE PROLONGED !

In response to overwhelming demand from the public, EDSU have decided to prolong their Great Reduction Sale to

December 15th.

REMEMBER 12½% DISCOUNT

EDSU FABRICS

9, Forbes Street, Fort, Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla,

67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Supari Bagh Road, Parel,

2432, East Street, Poona, Luxmi Road, City, Poona.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us send five pice postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—Dr. H. C. ROY, DIVINE TREATMENT HALL, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

IT IS YOURS

SLOW BUT SURE RECOVERY

TRY AND BE CONVINCED

The Atank Nigrah Pills

SPECIFIC REMEDY to CURE Brain-Fag, Constipation etc.,

Rupee One (32 Pills).

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR)

Bombay Branch:— KALBADEVI ROAD.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 495-497 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Telephone No. 22997

7 of the largest SUGAR CANE MILLS in India

have already been completely equipped by

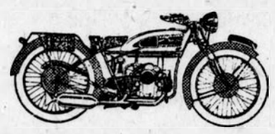
DUNCAN STEWART & Co. Ltd.
OF GLASGOW

For full particulars apply to:

W. H. BRADY & CO. LTD.

Popham's Broadway MADRAS | Churchgate Street BOMBAY | Mercantile Buildings Lall Bazaar CALCUTTA

DOUGLAS
Motor Cycles
A Twin is best and DOUGLAS is the best twin



If you want to avoid constant trouble and repairs to your motorcycle, why not buy one Douglas and be free from the worries. Thousands of these machines are running on the roads. Everybody is talking of same. Buy one and see what it does for you.

Sole Agents:

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD.

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS" | 534, Sandhurst Bridge, BOMBAY, 7. | Telephone: 40585.

For the habit of Saving — Buy — Investment Certificates of

The Country Insurance Company, Limited.

Head office:
STEPHEN HOUSE,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Headed by the Strong & reputed Directorate

Sound and Safe investment

Gives Fair Return etc.. etc., etc.

Sir P. C. Roy says:—

'It's a genuine Swadeshi enterprise, considering that some 5 crores of Rupees is drained out of our unhappy land by foreign Companies.....

I am also glad to find that you have also on Board of Directors some expert business men which augurs well for the future of the Company.

For Saving & Security Please see the Prospectus

For particulars and agency terms please apply:—

THE COUNTRY INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Branch Office:— Messrs. DESAI & CO., P. O. Patri, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Bombay Office:— 17, Elphinstone Circle. Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN BARODA

ITS RAPID RISE AND PUBLIC UTITLITY

As a souvenir of the visit of the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon to the Central Library, Baroda, on Monday, the 12th instant, the Curator of the Library has issued the following instructive statement:—

The Library Movement in Baroda dates from 1910, when H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad, touring for the second time in the United States, engaged the services of the late Mr. W.A. Borden as organiser and director of a State Library Department. Mr. Borden was well qualified for his work, being a library expert of some years' standing. He had, in fact, been an instructor in the first library school—the famous school organised by Dr. Melvil Dewey in Columbia University in 1887. During his three year's tenure of office, Mr. Borden conducted a library training class, established the Central State Library in the capital city, and planned a net-work of free public libraries throughout the State. He was succeeded by the late Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, M.A., LL.B., on whose premature death in 1921 the present incumbent, Mr. Newton M. Dutt, F.L.A., was appointed.

The Library Department comprises two sections, the Central Library and the Country Section. The former includes a free and open access lending library, and a reference library, with a newspaper reading room, as well as a ladies' library and reading room, and a children's play-room. This play-room is one of the most interesting and original features of the Library; it is a large and airy hall, well furnished and decorated, and provided with English and Vernacular books and papers, together wth a variety of indoor games, amusements and occupations, such as draughts, jigsaw puzzles, word-making and word-taking, mosaic work designing, meccano, etc. The Central Library circulates more books than any other library in India, and is perhaps the third largest one in the country: it has nearly 124,000 books; and last year circulated about 132,500 volumes. (These figures are inclusive of the Travelling Library Section). The Travelling Library Branch circulates books by means of travelling libraries. The libraries consist of boxes, each holding from 15 to 30 books, and are made strong enough to withstand hard wear. They are dispatched free of charge to any library, school or other institution in the State, even the freight both ways being borne by the Department. About 22,000 volumes were circulated in this manner last year.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

The most important function of the Country Section is the subsidizing and control of the town and village libraries. As far back as 1906 His Highness commenced giving subsidies to the rural libraries. Four years later, on Mr. Borden's recommendation, rules were laid down under which the Department has been running ever since. When a community has succeeded in collecting Rs. 100, Rs. 300 or Rs. 700—the sum depending on whether it is a village, an ordinary town or the chief town of the district—a similar sum is granted by the Library Department and another similar sum by the District Board. In some cases the Municipal Board also gives contributions. If a library building is required, the people have only to find one-third of the cost, the remainder being contributed in equal quotas by the Government and the District Board. Finally, to provide a nucleus for a new village library, the local committee can purchase, for Rs. 25 only, a collection of good Gujarati books worth Rs. 100, the rest of the money being found by the State.

The people have not been slow in taking advantage of these liberal facilities for self-culture. Up to now all the 45 towns and 818 of the villages have been provided with free libraries, which can boast an aggregate stock of 612,406 volumes, and a gross circulation of 425,811 volumes amongst 79,406 readers. There are also 119 newspaper reading rooms. This is an encouraging record for 20 years' work. Moreover, no less than 119 libraries now possess buildings of their own. Rules are laid down for the proper management of these libraries. The libraries are visited by the Assistant Curator, who also gathers groups of town and village librarians at convenient centres to give courses of study in library management, and to discuss with them various practical problems. Directions and hints and lists of good books are published by the Department in the "Pustakalaya," a Gujarati monthly magazine devoted to library interest. During the rainy weather, library classes are held in Baroda. Although not left without guidance, yet the libraries are given a large amount of autonomy, and the people thus learn to take a genuine interest in the local library, which often becomes the centre of social and cultural activity for the village or town. A good example of a small but successfully run library is the library of Chalala, a village of some 3,000 souls, the Honorary Secretary of which is a school teacher. The circulation of books is pretty large, and although the ladies do not visit the building yet their needs are not forgotten, for books are sent to their houses through the head mistress of the girls' school. On the walls of the library are found displayed all the interesting information and statistics about the village: number and extent of farms, number of ploughs and bullocks, and the like. There has of late years sprung up a demand for separate ladies' and children's libraries; 8 of the former and4 of the latter have already been instituted, besides 3 ladies' reading rooms and 5 children's reading rooms.

CULTURAL VALUE.

During the 20 years in which the Library Department has been functioning a total sum of Rs. 2,053,485 has been collected for the erection and upkeep of the State-aided town and village libraries, Rs. 707,066 having been contributions by Government, while the contributions of the local boards and the people themselves have been Rs. 653,553 and Rs. 692,866 respectively. This does not include cost of upkeep of the Central Library, Baroda, which averages at Rs. 50,000 per annum, and is borne entirely by Government. 65.64 per cent of the whole area of the State has now been provided with libraries and reading-rooms. His Highness' Government are so convinced of the cultural and educational value of these institutions that they have enjoined the library authorities to establish a free library in each of the 418 villages which have schools but no libraries. A programme to this end has been drawn up, and will, it is hoped, be completed within four years.

The associated libraries have established a State Library Association, which has held very successful conferences at various centres. The organisers of the conferences seek to do propaganda work by inviting educationists, officials and social workers from outside Baroda to these meetings.

An interesting feature of these conferences is an exhibition of books, pictures, charts, posters, etc., wherewith the value and importance of public libraries are emphasised. Many publishers and other firms send samples of their books and material, including MacMillans, the Cambridge University Press and A. & C., Clack, Mudie's Library, J. Boots' Library, the Times Book Club, the Democrat Printing Co. of Madison (Mass.), H.W. Wilson Co., of New York, and Gaylord Brothers of New York.

LIBRARY DAY.

A novel method in propaganda is the institution of a Library Day throughout the State, on which special efforts are made to demonstrate the value of libraries and to collect funds from the public. This is conducted on the same lines as Hospital Sunday in England.

The Baroda Library Association has also established a Co-operative Society for the wholesale purchase of books, periodicals and supplies. It is receiving year by year increasing patronage from the 982 libraries and reading rooms of the State, as well as from outside institutions. Publishing work is also undertaken by this Society, the latest works being a classified and priced catalogue of 8,000 good books in the Gujarati language, a directory of the libraries of Gujarat, and a revised scheme of classification for Gujarati books with author alphabetical tables. A supplement to the catalogue is in hand.

Of the 41 talukas or counties into which the State is divded, 26 have organised local committees in order to develop the libraries in the taluka by collecting funds and making inspections of the institutions in the area.

The country work of the Library Department of the Baroda State has ever since its inception been in the capable hands of Mr. M.N. Amin, B.A., Assistant Curator.

Baroda has also tried to do some missionary work outside the State. When starting his library training classes in 1910, Mr. Borden issued invitations to outsiders to take advantage of these classes but the call fell on deaf ears. It never occurred to anybody that librarians needed any training for their work; a librarian was assumed to be born, not made. Again, the staff of the Baroda Library for some nine years published the "Library Miscellany," a magazine in three languages, devoted to the spread of the "library gospel." Many earnest workers in the library cause in India gladly acknowledge the debt they owe to this pioneering magazine. The Library Department also holds library exhibitions and arranges for library stalls when exhibitions are held, e.g. in Calcutta, Madras, Gwalior, Ahmedabad, Chandernagore and other towns. The Baroda Library Department was represented by a collection of exhibits in the British Empire Exhibition held in Wembley in 1924. A small selection of books, photographs and coloured charts was forwarded to the library exhibition held in connection with the World Conference of Librarians convened in Rome in June, 1929.

On the auspicious occasion of the Viceregal visit to the Central Library, it is interesting to recall that H.E. Lord Willingdon, when Governor of Madras, took a keen interest in the First All-India Library Conference held in Madras in 1919, on which occasion the late Mr. Kudalkar, the then Curator of Baroda Libraries, presided. Baroda continues to take interest in the Library Movement in India; in 1930 the present Curator was elected President of the Library Service Section of the First All-Asia Educational Conference, held in Benares in 1930. He also presided over the third Bengal Library Conference convened at Calcutta, November 1931.

Another way in which the Baroda Central Library has endeavoured to advance the library cause is by giving training to librarians sent by other Governments, States and institutions.

"The Gaekwad's Oriental Series" was launched in 1915, by the Central Library in order to publish critically edited editions of unpublished Sanskrit manuscripts, and other books of interest to research scholars. 58 volumes have already appeared, and 17 are in the Press. The success of the 'series' was so remarkable that in 1927 the Oriental Institute was established to carry on the work, and to take charge of the 13,000 Sanskrit manuscripts and the 6,000 printed books which had been collected by the Central Library. The editorship of the 'series' is in the competent hands of Dr. B. Bhattacharyya, Ph.D., Director of the Institute.

POPULAR ASSEMBLY FOR RAJPIPLA

Maharaja's Speech At Inauguration

RAJPIPLA, Dec. 10.

To keep pace with modern times the Maharaja of Rajpipla took occasion to celebrate the 17th anniversary of his reign by performing an inaugural opening ceremony of the newly constituted "Dhara Sabha", the Popular Assembly, the first of its kind in the State.

The Assembly will be constituted of 33 members which include 14 elected, 8 nominated non-officials and 11 officials including the Diwan who is the President. Fourteen elected members represent 7 talukas, pleaders, graduates, factory-owners merchants, Inamdars, district local and Taluka Local Boards.

The ceremony which was performed in the State Hall was impressive. Diwan Kothawala in asking the Maharaja to perform the inaugural ceremony paid a tribute to the policy of the Ruler conceding the wishes of the subjects by associating them in affairs of the administration and creating the Assembly and conveyed expressions of gratitude and loyalty of the subjects.

MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

The Maharaj, in performing the ceremony said that it has been his earnest desire to see his subjects taking interest in the working of the State and the creation of the present Assembly was a means to attain that end.

Continuing the Maharaja asked them to co-operate with him in fostering trade and industry in the State. The Maharaja exhorted the councillors to apply particular attention to the well-being and uplift of the backward classes and expressed the hope that they would associate with him in an endeavour to free the backward classes from indebtedness and put them on the way to prosperity through industry and trade.

In the morning the Maharaja held a "Darbar" in the Darbar Hall where more than 300 Darbaris were present.—A. P.

"Saraswati"

Lohis

OF DISTINCTIVE QUALITY MADE BY INDIAN LABOUR AT Dhariwal PUNJAB

SEE THIS LABEL

IF YOU REQUIRE A GOOD LOHI AT A REASONABLE PRICE Made in attractive colours

SIZE 108"×54"
PRICE Rs. 5-12
SOLD BY CLOTH DEALERS ALL OVER INDIA

Buy one to day

LOCAL AGENTS

Messrs. FULCHAND & Co.,
Post Box No. 2118.
373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

OR DIRECT FROM DEPT. No. 43
The NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS
DHARIWAL PUNJAB

Don't let film ruin your smile

Remove film to make teeth gleam and sparkle—to keep teeth free from decay

SOME tooth pastes will remove film, but they may harm tooth enamel. Others are perfectly safe, but they may fail to remove film.

The difference between Pepsodent and most other tooth pastes lies in its new cleansing and polishing material. This material is twice as soft as the cleansing and polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. That is why Pepsodent accomplishes the three most important things necessary to keep teeth clean and sparkling.

It removes film—completely.

It polishes the surfaces of the teeth to a sparkling brilliance.

It cleanses and polishes without scratching delicate tooth enamel.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. It is safe. It is gentle!

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S.

Dr. V. S. Gupte, B.Sc., M.D.

Dr. G. R. Kokatnur. B.Sc., M.D.

Men Behind KOPRAN—
THE WORLD'S BEST TOOTH-PASTE

—are not pseudo-scientists, not mere dabblers in Dental problems. Such men as Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D., Dr. G. R. Kokatnur, B.Sc., M.D., Dr. V. S. Gupte, B.Sc., M.D., and Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S., have made Dental science and research their life-work. They realised the very real need for an effective tooth-paste—one which not only cleaned the teeth but also had a beneficial action on the gums and mouth, thus ensuring that the cleansing was not mere superficial.

To this task these scientists—leading figures in the world of Indian Dental Research—brought the accumulated power of their knowledge and ability. The strongest and most powerful antiseptic astringent and cleansing agents known to chemistry were combined, blended, tested and re-tested until there emerged the perfect chemical composition which is the basis of *"KOPRAN"*.

But these men were not satisfied. They knew that the Babool Tree had been used for countless ages as a natural Dentifrice by Indians. Its gum-hardening properties made it a valuable ingredient. At once further research work was embarked upon, until the active principles of the Babool were incorporated in *"KOPRAN"*.

Before they were satisfied of this new mixture they tested and retested it. Substansive enquiries were conducted into its composition, activity and effect. At last they pronounced *KOPRAN* ready for public use.

With such backing, such patient painstaking labour behind it, and with the accumulated effort of these brilliant scientists as its basis, is it any wonder that *"KOPRAN"* has proved itself perfect tooth-paste the world has been waiting for? Its enthusiastic use everywhere—both in India and overseas is proof positive that *"KOPRAN"* substantiates the 4 great claims it makes—

(1) of cleansing and removing film
(2) of sterilising the mouth
(3) of hardening the gums
(4) of improving mouth hygience.

Try a tube to-day. Look for the red packet marked "KOPRAN" in your Chemist's Window.

KOPRAN

Manufactured by KOPRAN CHEMICAL CO., LTD. 12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

USE KOPRAN ANTISEPTIC SHAVING CREAM FOR A SMOOTH SHAVE

Obtainable at all dealers or from:
THE EASTERN MERCANTILE CO.,
P. O. Box No. 303, Bombay.

A WAY TO HEALTH

Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite etc.

GAJJAR'S LIVER SOLUTION

sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.

Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet

GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY
GIRGAON, BOMBAY

Making The Country Completely Swadeshi

AHMEDABAD SETS EXAMPLE

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale Opens Permanent Bazar

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

"Ahmedabad, being the home of Mahatma Gandhi, should set an example to the whole country by being completely Swadeshi. Ahmedabad has beaten Bombay in the management of mills at the profit and now she should take a lead in Swadeshi. There should be Swadeshi shops in the whole of Ahmedabad and every house should be full of Swadeshi articles. People should give preference above all to articles manufactured in Ahmedabad," declared Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale while opening a branch of the permanent Swadeshi bazaar in Municipal Shops in Manekchawk this morning before a large gathering

PRIMARY DUTY.

Proceeding Mrs. Avantikabai said that the Swadeshi like the maintenance of one's family was the primary duty and Swadeshi propaganda was necessary even in advanced country, like England. Gandhiji's conception of Swadeshi meant encouragement of one's own neighbours. We should use articles manufactured in our own town and country We should adopt simplicity in Swadeshi. We should learn to manufacture necessities of life, like needles rather than luxuries like toilets. "We have adopted from foreign countries not their patriotism but their fashionableness which we should discard. There is plenty of food and clothing in India and, if we become completely Swadeshi, there will be prosperity," she concluded.

ENCOURAGING SWADESHI ARTICLES.

Lady Vidya Gauri Ramanbhai thanked the Municipality for giving its shops to the Swadeshi bazaar on hire. Mr. Induprasad Bhatt, Secretary of the Permanent Swadeshi Bazaar Association, in his speech said that the object of their Association was to conduct a permanent Swadeshi Bazaar for the encouragement of articles manufactured by Indian labour and capital out of raw materials as far as possible. The Indian Association had been conducting for the last one year and a half, a permanent Swadeshi Bazaar in Nagarsheth Market with 17 shps ando shopkeepers they were not making large profits like other shopkeepers. still they had pledged themselves to convert all their shops into Swadeshi.

23 SHOPS.

To-day a branch of the Swadeshi Bazaar in Manekchawk has been opened and there are 23 shops in both the bazaars. There is one shop conducted by Depressed Class member. The Association has prepared a scheme of a co-operative Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar which would be shortly opened. The Association would also shortly open a Swadeshi Museum. It has also prepared a scheme of Swadeshi vendors who would carry message of Swadeshi to every home.

Committee To Consider Business Of Supreme Court

LONDON, December 10.

Lord Chancellor has appointed a Committee of 11 members including five high court judges to consider the state of business in the Supreme Court and to report what greater expedition in despatch of business or what greater economy in the administration of justice is practicable.—B.O.W.

King And Queen Of Denmark Reach London

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The King and Queen of Denmark arrived at Liverpool Street Station this afternoon and were greeted on the red-carpeted platform by the King, the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The Danish visitors will remain in London for a week. The visit is purely of a private nature, in return for the Prince of Wales' recent visit to Copenhagen.—Reuter.

LOCAL RAIN IN MADRAS

Weather Remains Dry

POONA, December 11.

There has been local rain in South-East Madras, while a few falls have occurred in Malabar and Assam. Elsewhere the weather remains dry.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Nagapatam three inches; Kodaikanal one and a half; Trichinopoly a half; and Trivandrum, Madura, and Cuddalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will occur locally in South Madras.—A.P.

Little Business In London Stock Market

LONDON, December 10.

The business was again on a limited scale in the London Stock markets to-day. The British funds are well maintained on the firmness of sterling-dollar rate. The War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. was unchanged at 98-1/8.—B.O.W.

Amy Off To England

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Capetown.—Mrs. Amy Mollison took off to England at five this morning.—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The following are the results of principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—Cornwall 16 Glouchestershire nil (at Redruth); Cumberland 3 Yorkshire 25 (at Kandal); Devon 6 Somerset 12 (at Exeter); Durham 3 Cheshire 6 (at Hartlepool); North Midlands 10 Warwickshire 6 (at Moseley); Notts, Lincs and Derby nil, East Midlands 19; Northumberland 5 Lancashire 13 (at Gosforth); Blackheath 14 Leicester 11; Devonport Services 17 U. S. Aldershot 11; Halifax Versus Manchester (missing); North of Ireland 18 Oxford University 13; O. M. T. 3 Harlequins 11; Old Millhillians 6 London Scottish 10; Richmond 5 Newport 16; Swansea 10 Bath nil; United Services 21 Rosslyn Park 8; Watsonians 13 Cambridge University 6; Guys Hospital 5 Aberavan 12; London Welsh 19 Mosley 3; Cardiff 3 Penarth 5; Crosskeys 19 Llanelly 4; Northampton 18 St. Bartholomews Hospital 3 and Glasgow Academicals 14 Glasgow University 17.

In the Irish International trial match Munster beat Leinster by 10 points to 5 at Cork.

NORTHERN UNION.

The following are the results of matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—Barrow 11 Halifax 5; Bramley 12 Batley 5; Dewsbury 25 Bradford nil; Featherstone Rovers 2 St. Helens Recreation 5; Huddersfield 20 Keighley 2; Hull 16 Wakefield Trinity 2; Hunslet 16 Leigh 9; Oldham 16 Hull Kingston Rovers 3; Rochdale 25 Wigan Highfield 5; Salford 12 Leeds 7; St. Helens 16 Warrington 18; Swinton 17 Widens 4; Wigan 20 Broughton 3 and York 4 Castleford 4.—Reuter.

Choose Your Stars Competition

CORRECT SOLUTION AND CLAIM FORM

The following is the correct solution of the above Competition:—

Eastern Section.	Western Section.
1. MADHURI.	1. NORMA SHEARER.
2. ZUBEIDA.	2. GRETA GARBO.
3. SULOCHANA	3. MARLENE DIETRICH.
4. KHATOON.	4. NORMA TALMAGE.
5. GOHAR.	5. BILLIE DOVE.
6. MEHTAB.	6. POLA NEGRI.

Those who have five or less than five mistakes may fill in the Form given below and send it to the:—

"COMPETITION" MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
BOMBAY.

on or before the 23rd December, 1932. No receipt will be given for the Claim Form.

CHOOSE YOUR STARS COMPETITION

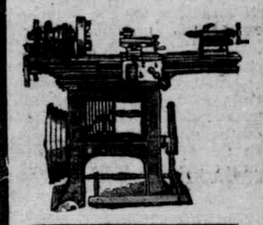
CLAIM FORM

I have in my solution ..... Mistakes

Name _____

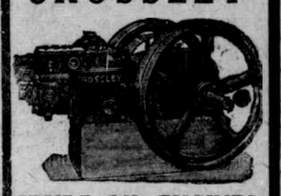
Address _____

BUY
HIGH CLASS
MACHINE TOOLS



USE
"ALLIGATOR BRAND"
BELTINGS.

CROSSLEY



CRUDE OIL ENGINES
AND ALL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY
Prices Greatly Reduced
Apply Sole Agents:—
ERUCH D. Engineer & Co.
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

SAVE
YOUR
Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

Digitized with Indus Scan for the Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932

ALLAHABAD UNITY PROPOSALS

Influential Muslim Support From Akola

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, December 9.

Under the Presidentship of Syed Abdur Raufshah Saheb, a consultation was held at the house of Mr. S. M. Rahman, M.L.C., Akola on the 6th instant and the following views in connection with the Unity Conference Resolutions, Allahabad, were formulated after full deliberation:—

That this meeting, while welcoming the move for Hindu-Muslim Unity and extending its whole-hearted support to the Resolutions passed at Allahabad urges upon the leaders the desirability of accepting the amendments put forward by the Muslim representatives at the Conference.

That this meeting is of opinion that Muslims of the Provinces in which they are in a minority should be given the same rights which have been conceded to the Hindus of Sindh and the Penjab, and that adequate representation should be secured for the Muslim community in all the services.

That this meeting is further of opinion that the number of Muslim seats in the Municipalities and District Councils of the Province should be reserved on the basis of the Council Weightage, and that at least, one seat should be guaranteed to the Muslims of Berar in the Central Legislature.

That this meeting requests the Hindu leaders to show their large-heartedness by accepting the legitimate demands of the Muslims.

BERAR MUSLIMS.

The meeting also decided to concert measures for the maintenance of the present ratio of the distribution of Muslim seats between C.P. and Berar in the local Legislature, and was definitely of opinion that under all circumstances, the Berar Muslims should be given at least 6 seats in the C. P. Legislative Council out of the 14 seats allotted to the Mussalmans.

The following gentlement attended the meeting:—

Khan Saheb Mohd. Aman Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Tajnapeth, Akola; Md. Abdulmajid Khan, Municipal Member, Akola; Mr. S. M. Rahman, M.L.C., Akola; Mr. Abdus Sattar Khan Saheb, Pleader, Akola; Mr. Qazi Syed Ghiyasuldin Saheb, Pleader, Akola; Mr. Mhd. Mohibul Haq Saheb, Pleader, Akola; Mr. Syed Nawwar Husain Saheb Ali, Editor "Al Burhan," Akola; Mr. Mhd. Ameer Qureshi Saheb, Zamindar, Akola; Mr. Gulsherkhan Saheb, Mubaligh-a-Berar, Akola; Mr. Shaikh Hasan Nizami Saheb, Mubaligh-a-Berar, Akola; Mr. Sultan Ahmed Khan Saheb; Mr. Mhd. Umer Khan Saheb, Municipal Member, Akola; Mr. Khwaja Hafizuddin Saheb, Jagirdar, Akola; Mr. Seth Habib Ghani Saheb, Managing Trustee, Hashan Trust, Akola; Mr. Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg, M.L.C., Akola; Mr. Syed Yasin Saheb, Zamindar, Akola; Mr. Hasam Mohd. Saheb, Zamindar, Akola; Mr. Syed Muzaffar Husain Saheb, M.L.C., Deputy President, Legislative Council, Amraoti; Mr. Abdul Wahab Saheb, Jamai, Amraoti; Mr. Qazi Syed Karimuddin Saheb, Pleader, Yeotmal; Mr. Syed Abdur Raufshah Saheb, Ijaradar, Pandharkawada, Akola; Mr. Syed Masud Saheb Qadri, Jagirdar, Balapur; Khatib Syed Jalaluddin Saheb, Balapur; Qazi Mahmud Ali Saheb, Malkapur; Qazi Mohammad Ali Saheb, Malkapur; Mirza Azeez Beg Saheb, Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Jalgaon; Abdul Rahmankhan, Honry. Magistrate, Khamgaon; Sarfarzkhan Saheb, Headmaster, Anjuman High School, Khamgaon; Zahir Abbas Saheb, Pleader, Khamgaon; Abbas Khan Saheb, Zamindar, Khamgaon; Mohd. Husain Saheb Mubaligh, Buldana.

CALCUTTA HINDUS AND ALLAHABAD PROPOSALS

CALCUTTA, December 10.

A Conference of selected Hindu representatives from different districts in province was held this afternoon to consider the Allahabad Agreement and the implications thereof.

Mr. J. N. Basu, Liberal leader presided. The conference was not open to the Press but it is understood that President explained the political situation in the country following the Premier's communal award and how Allahabad proposals were mooted. He asked the Conference to consider the proposals and give the representatives to the forthcoming Allahabad Conference a mandate on the subject.—A.P.

NON-STOP CROYDON-CAPE FLIGHT

Mrs. V. Bruce's Plan

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A non-stop flight to Cape Town in an ordinary machine is being planned by the well-known British airwoman, Mrs. Victor Bruce who contemplates arranging refuelling from air "en route".

AMY ON RETURN FLIGHT.

Amy Mollison starts on a return flight from Cape to Croydon in the morning at five o'clock. An extraordinary confidence of success in her record flight homeward is shown by a report from Oran where she has already arranged the exact time of her arrival namely 3 p.m. December 13.

ATTEMPT TO LOWER AMY'S RECORD.

Meanwhile Victor Smith, 19 year-old South African airman, has purchased a new machine and hopes to leave Croydon on Tuesday on a return flight to Cape Town on an attempt to lower Mrs. Amy's record. Interviewed by Reuter, he said he was making no provision for sleep on the journey. He hopes to cover 2,000 miles per day completing the flight under three and half days. He is carrying a special parachute and flares to assist the nightlanding as the machine has only range of a thousand miles.—Reuter.

R. T. C. To Finish Business On December 20!

LONDON, December 10.

There was no meeting of the Indian Round Table Conference yesterday or to-day but arrangements are provisionally made for the sitting early next week, probably on Tuesday to take up one of three main heads of subjects still to be considered. The Conference is keeping well abreast of the programme mapped out in advance and the business will probably be completed by December 20.

In resorting to the Committee method of dealing with questions now under immediate examination the Conference was guided by the fact that they are mainly questions not of principle but of adjustment. The Federal finance Committee and the Anglo-Indian Education Committee have arranged for a further meeting on Monday, but so far no date has been fixed for the first meeting of the Financial safeguards Committee.—B.O.W.

GERMANY'S CLAIM FOR EQUALITY IN ARMAMENTS

Draft Formula Reached With France

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Geneva.—A draft formula on Germany's claim for equality in armaments, satisfactory both to France and Germany, has been reached subject to an approval of their Governments. The communique says that conversations throughout the day between the representatives of Five Powers reached such point at 7-30 p.m. that it was agreed that Governments themselves of France, Germany and Italy should be consulted. Twice in the afternoon and once in the evening M. Paul Boncour dashed out of the Conference room to telephone M. Herriot told Reuter in a breathless dash to the hotel, "things are not going badly but it is not yet over."

Von Neurath intended to return to Berlin to-morrow morning but has postponed his departure till evening.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald leaves for London to-morrow evening after having luncheon with M. Paul Boncour, Mr. Norman Davis, and von Neurath which speaks well of the prospects of negotiations.—Reuter.

DEBTS PAYMENT

Labour Wants Debate In Commons Before Thursday

LONDON, December 10.

A desire for debate on the question of payment of the instalment of the American Debt due next Thursday is being displayed among a section of members of the House of Commons. No decision is likely to be taken on this matter until Monday. While the Government are understood to recognise that the debate before Christmas recess is desirable, they would prefer that it should take a place after the payment has been made next Thursday. It is understood that the Labour Party, while not opposing the payment, prefer that the House of Commons should have an opportunity of expressing its views before the payment is made and there will be further conversations on this subject on Monday.

It is generally expected that the note to be sent to America by the British Government will be of the character which is unlikely to necessitate further reply from the United States and it may be unnecessary to call a special meeting of the Cabinet at which the Government's formal decision to make payment of the December instalment in gold is to be recorded. The usual weekly meeting of the Cabinet takes place on Wednesday.

—B.O.W.

Sholapur.—Mr. Manaji Rao Balwantrao Deshmukh of Mandrup, taluk Sholapur, has received a letter from the Bombay Government (General Department) informing him that the Governor-in-Council is pleased to invest him with the honour of a third class sardar.—A.P.

"POSTERITY WILL CURSE THEM"

Sir Zulfikar Reprimands League "Clique"

"INDIA CAN PUT HER HOUSE IN ORDER"

The following is the concluding portion of the presidential address of Sir Zulfikar Alikhan at Lucknow Conference published in our yesterday's issue:

Muslims are prepared to prove that they want to live in peace with the other communities and are as much anxious for their country's freedom as any other community.

PRESIDENT'S WARNING.

The president further pointed out that the Allahabad decisions were yet in form of recommendations of sub-Committee and it was open for them to ratify them or to suggest amendments or improvements. Personally he believed it was possible to settle everything when they were honest and sincere and the other party was equally honest and sincere. While considering the proposals he wanted the delegates not to treat them as temporary decisions which could be altered any moment. On the contrary he wanted them to keep in mind what they decided now was going to affect the future, not only of the present generation but generations to come. "Decide these problems in a manner befitting your political sagacity and reach such conclusions for which posterity will bless you. (Applause.)

RECALLING PAST HISTORY.

Referring to what happened at the meeting of the Muslim leaders at Delhi Sir Zulfikar said that he drew the attention of those present there that the Premier's Award had neglected practically all Muslim demands excepting one for Separate Electorates. There was nothing to create hope that in the future Government decision on those questions would be favourable to the Muslims. He, therefore, asked them why they should refuse to consider the possibilities of settling the matter with other communities but they were not in a mood to listen his suggestions. There was no reply to his question. Only Haji Abdulla Haroon said that they had tried in the past to settle the matter with the Hindus and failed in the attempts.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT INWARDS.

"That is not the right attitude. It is human to err. The Hindus might have failed in the past to come to terms with us but that can be no reason for our refusing the hand of co-operation if they want peace. The Muslim leaders, who met at Delhi refused the invitation to join the Allahabad Conference. They have refused to attend this Muslim Conference. I ask why. Are we not Muslims? Are they not Muslims? How can they explain their atttiude to the Muslim masses? With what face can they approach them? Posterity will curse them for missing this chance to bring peace and unity in the land. They have kept aloof from this assembly for nothing but their selfish interests" (Loud applause.)

CONDITIONS IN PUNJAB.

The president then referred to the Premier's Award as it affected the Punjab. He admitted it was possible for the Muslims in the Punjab to obtain 52 per cent. of the seats under the award but he said it was no use even if they obtained 54 per cent. of the seats which was their ratio to the population. "I belong to the Punjab. I know the working of the legislature, and I declare that it will be impossible for Muslims to form a Cabinet even if they captured 54 per cent. of the seats if they did not come to settlement with the Hindus and the Sikhs of their province. The present Muslim Party in the Punjab Council aims at that. But it will never succeed in the attempt. It is absurd to attempt to form exclusively a Muslim Cabinet in Punjab. It can only lead communal troubles (applause).

SIKHS NOT BLAMED.

He pointed out how the Muslims in the Punjab Council alienated the sympathies of the Sikhs by voting with the Government on Gurdwara Bill. He did not blame the Sikhs for their present attitude. He said practically the Muslims forced them to join hands with the Hindus.

Concluding he congratulated the Conference on its attempt not only to bring peace in the country but also for helping to improve inter-communal relations in the Punjab. It was not possible to create national life in the country unless they had complete confidence in each other what political life and future of the country can have whose population was ever engaged in communal wrangles. If the future constitution of the country was to succeed it must be worked with the utmost co-operation among the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and other communities. If they could achieve that co-operation by bringing about peace and unity he hoped they would be able to demonstrate to the world within five years that India was a living country and Indians a living nation which has ability to put its house in order and to march onward with the time. (Prolonged applause.)

The Subject Committee of 60 members including representatives of all organisations was then elected.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

CHRONICLE SPECIAL NUMBER

The Bombay Chronicle will publish a special issue devoted to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. It will contain a full record of the efforts hitherto made in that cause and also contain special articles and views of distinguished men and women who have laboured to promote this ideal.

CAPACITY FOR CONSTITUTION GROWING AMONG DELEGATES

"Observer" On Rumours Of R. T. C. Split

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The "Observer" says that the rumours regarding the split in the Round Table Conference last week are entirely erroneous. The paper says that it is inevitable that there will be phases of disillusionment when ideals of the new political constitution are to be translated into a practical machinery. but the capacity for, regarding the things in concrete, is growing among the delegates as it is growing in India itself.—Reuter.

CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Oxford Beat Cambridge

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

At Horton Kirby, in the Intervarsity Cross Country Championship, Oxford beat Cambridge by 15 points to 40. Whole of the Oxford team finished ahead of the first of the Cambridge team. The New Zealander and the Olympic athlete, J. E. Lovelock, ran in first equal with C. J. Mabey, taking 42 minutes 38 seconds for seven-and-a-half-miles course which is the new record. The going was light though windy.—Reuter.

Garbo Sees Copenhagen From Taxi

WITH PRESS REPORTERS CLOSE ON HER TRAIL

COPENHAGEN, (By Mail).

Greeta Garbo, who recently set newspapermen of various European capitals a merry chase, repeated her tactics on her arrival here. Greta appeared and disappeared in Copenhagen Saturday night, and during the hour she was in the city gave pressmen, photographers and hangers-on a wild chase around the streets of the city in which speed limits, traffic lights and bewildered policemen all were disregarded.

The Danish press heard that Greta, whom nobody has been able to interview since she returned from the United States six months ago for a holiday, was aboard a ferry crossing from Warnemundo to Gedzer, and when the express train which meets the ferry arrived in Copenhagen last night a small army of journalists and photographers was waiting.

Garbo was wearing a black wig over her natural hair but was quickly recognised. She was accompanied, as usual, by the Countess Wachtmeister, who is well known in Copenhagen. The pressmen surrounded the women and asked Garbo for an interview but the latter firmly and courteously refused. Then the photographers tried to operate, but she immediately pulled her long coat over her head and hurried off to a taxi. The luggage was bundled inside and outside of the car and the vehicle shot off.

One of the newspapermen, however, heard the direction given the driver and all the journalists promptly commandeered the remaining taxis and the chase began. The driver of Greta's taxi set a smart pace, followed by a long string of honking cars carrying the news hounds.

The star's taxi headed for Kongens Nytorb, a great square where the royal theatre, academy and a fashionable hotel are situated. Four times the taxi played follow-the-leader around the gardens in the centre of the square and then, without stopping, set off in a new direction. All traffic regulations were disregarded as the cars sped through the town, and by now the original string of axis hatd been augmented by an excited collection of privat motorists and cyclists trailing far behind and vying with each other in the mad chase.

BEGGING FOR INTERVIEW

Garbo's car doubled and twisted but couldn't throw off its pursuers. The taxi twice returned to the central station but neither time did it stop. Whenever it slowed down the journalists jumped on its running boards and thrust their heads through the windows, begging Greta for the interview, but Garbo, her wig discarded, refused to reply.

At one point in the race one of the suitcases belonging to the ladies fell from the roof of their taxi and before the eager followers' cars could run over and smash it, the newspapermen leapt out and picked up the battered case and returned it to Greta. She thanked them sweetly for their trouble but still refused an interview or even to autograph a photograph of herself which was pushed toward her with a pen.

The chase was then resumed at neckbreaking speed and for the third time led back to the station. This time, however, the ladies got out and a few minutes later were seen to enter the train for Stockholm. It was impossible to discover whether Greta and her companion intended to remain a while in this city before proceeding to Sweden or if they only intended driving around to see the sights, in which case reporters are asking why all the baggage was brought with them. Inquiries at hotels, however, failed to produce signs of reservations having been made.

Although Greta had declined to say anything of a real nature to the reporters, most of to-day's newspapers put a few words into her mouth. The Social Demikraten' quotes her as saying that she has been in London and Paris to negotiate with various film companies about engagements. "If in any way I could come to Europe to work I would do so," she is reported as saying, and, "If I could avoid it I would not return to Hollywood of my own will."

According to the 'Berlingske Tidende' she denied in the strongest terms that she had anything to do with a book entitled. The Private Life of Greta Garbo which has been published in America.—"Chicago Daily Tribune."

Mr. K. M. Munshi

RELEASED ON PAROLE FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

It is understood that Mr. K. M. Munshi, the well-known Bombay Congress leader, is released on parole owing to the serious illness of his mother, who has had an attack of paralysis. Dr. Gilder is treating her.

ACHARYA RAY'S 72nd BIRTHDAY

Civic Address Presented

CALCUTTA, December 10.

A civic address was presented this afternoon to Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray at Town Hall. An address in Bengali was read by the Mayor Doctor B. C. Roy and inscribed on the base was a beautifully designed silver 'Charka'. The occasion was the celebration of the 72nd birthday of the Savant.—A.P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE LIFELESS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

On Money Market very easy conditions prevailed, but discount rates have recently shown hardening tendency owing to this week's Treasury Bills amounting to 50 million sterling being allotted at the average rate of 16 shillings 6 pence which is higher than was generally anticipated. The only feature to-day had been a further rally of sterling-dollar rate to 3.25 and quarter. The Stock Exchange and also commodity markets were almost lifeless.—Reuter.

France Assents To Equality Formula

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Geneva.—There is every prospect that the settlement on equality formula will be announced to-day and celebrated at Mr. R. Macdonald's luncheon party. The French Government has assented to the formula and it is expected that the German Government's reply will be favourable. The agreement of Italy, Britain and America has been assured.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the 'Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.